

# THE Organized FARMER

G-35



BARD  
S  
1  
F23349  
v.20:  
no.1-6  
1961

X, No. 1

GENERAL SCIENCES

January, 1961



# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

*"The Pioneer Co-op"*

INVITES ALL PRODUCERS OF

# RAPESEED

TO INVESTIGATE THE FOLLOWING MARKETING SERVICES PROVIDED  
BY THE COMPANY:—

1. An **optional** contract, giving producers the following privileges, either of which may be elected as each load is delivered.
  - (A). **Outright Sale**—producer takes full payment at prevailing price at time of delivery,
  - (B). **Pooling Basis**—an initial payment is made at time of delivery, Rapeseed is then marketed in a selling pool, the entire proceeds of which, less expenses, are returned to producers on a pro-rata basis.
2. Supply of good seed at current prices.
3. Information about growing and harvesting Rapeseed.

~~~~~

**DISCUSS THE MARKETING OF RAPESEED  
WITH YOUR U.G.G. AGENT**

He Can Arrange to Supply You With Seed and a New 1961 Rapeseed Contract



# The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ..... ED. NELSON

Members ..... 50c a year

Non members ... \$1.00 a year

Authorized Second Class Mail,  
Post Office Department, Ottawa.  
FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



CO-OP PRESS LTD. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Vol. XX January, 1961 No. 1



President Ed Nelson opening the 1960 convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by ED NELSON

The 1960 convention is history. Into it are written two years of my life. You, the F.U.A. members, very graciously invited me to all another year. It has been a privilege, granted to few people, to have served you in the past. It is an honor and a very grave responsibility to continue serving you, particularly so when that request comes unanimously. May we go forward together, achieving greater understanding, and learning to co-operate for the good of all.

As we start the new year, I find myself wondering whether I have made a mistake in accepting the position as your president. I say so, after digesting what was said and the actions agreed upon at the convention. I shall try to clarify what I mean.

First of all, I have trod the middle road in most things I have done in the past years. I have done so, not because I have any fear of either the right or

the left but because I believe that the middle road is the right road. I have avoided undue criticism of governments, simply because I believe governments reflect, to a very large degree, people's **thinking and actions**. That does not mean I have not, and will not, be critical of big business and private enterprise, even though it has, and will undoubtedly continue to be, necessary to oppose the uneconomic aspects of private business, as they affect our social and economic welfare. I have not opposed or embraced socialism because I do not believe people are ready for some of these things, even though I do agree with an old gentleman (living near the city, who came in to see me just after the convention) when he said, "After 87 years of self education and study of history, I have come to the conclusion that capitalism, as we have known it, has come to the end of its usefulness."

I have preached and shall continue to do so, an idealism that was embodied in the Christian religion, and in every great religion the world knows, that is, the **brotherhood of man**. That means more than just brotherhood of farmers, it means **all people**. However, before we can live in that way, we must all understand and know the needs and wants of all people, both socially and economically. After the convention I have had some serious doubts in my mind whether we have those necessary understandings. I will deal with four things that happened to illustrate what I mean.

The convention passed a resolution, almost unanimously, to commend the federal government, on its action to delay the railroad strike for six months. I advised the federal government of this the following day and have a reply from the prime minister in the office. I had no particular objection to doing so because I felt the government did what it had to do. What worried me was the tone of discussion before the resolution passed. I could not but wonder what the people in our convention would have said last year had labor sent a telegram to the government commending them for their action in turning down the requests of over 1000 farmers that went to Ottawa asking for a higher price on grain. Somehow, our communications and understanding has not been good.

Then there was the question of supporting the Canadian Wheat Board and the principle it embodies. While the support for the Wheat Board was expressed, I am afraid not enough significance was placed on it. I hear far too many farmers going around saying they cannot feed livestock, poultry, etc., us-

ing grain at wheat board prices. **This is utter nonsense**. The only reason for producing anything is its ultimate need either by the person who produces it or someone else. If there is no need, the fact that it was produced means nothing. The only place this theory has been circumvented to a degree is in the Wheat Board operation. Here we have been able to maintain a value or a price for a product not immediately required. It is true that grain lends itself to storage more than other goods but this was also true in the years before the Wheat Board and it did not maintain price then. All it costs us is 3/8 cents per bushel for wheat board operation and the storage charges (part of which is paid for by government subsidy).

Our whole farming economy revolves around the price of grain. That price level will determine the welfare of all farmers even though they may not produce one bushel of grain. If a surplus of grain becomes too cheap it will find its way into meat products of one kind or another until a surplus develops there and drives the price of all meat down. (It is worse to produce a surplus of perishable foodstuff than of non perishables). What eventually happens in every instance is that your margin of operation will go down to the lowest level that the lowest farmer is prepared to operate on. This will put most of them out of business. We had it happen in hogs last year and it nearly wrecked the whole industry. So, we have a few people living high on the hog for a while but disaster can come quickly when unstability takes over. I hope all stockmen will consider this seriously and what it means to the overall business rather than be short sighted and only consider each individual operation. **Maintaining the grain economy in a good price position, and with a surplus, even at the cost of storage, is vital to every farmer.**

Then comes the Hutterite question. Why do we concern ourselves with it? I believe mainly because it relates very much to what I have said before. Because the Hutterite people "do not waste

### COVER

Ed Nelson hands Leonard Hilton, director for District 10, and chairman of the Membership Committee, Life Membership Certificate No. 1. Leonard's \$100 cheque for life membership was the first one received.



their essence on riotous living" they can operate in an economic area that we cannot and will not. Having said that, I do not wish to create the impression that we should not have the things we have come to accept as necessary to our way of life. I am only saying that we must cease doing those things that drive the price of goods we produce down so we cannot afford to pay the price we must pay for those extras we want. Otherwise, our land becomes less valuable to us, and more readily available to the people willing to accept less in a way of life. (In the meantime the social implications are such that we can properly study the whole question. Who knows, we may decide to join the Hut-terites!)

Then there is the question of organization. I was disappointed in the discussion on the resolution suggesting a move towards a National Farmers' Union. I had hoped we might get objective thinking. It was woefully lacking. I am certain that farmers will never attain their objectives without accepting a strong, **final policy-making organization**, supported by all farmers, in all commodity areas. This kind of organization will never come into being so long as any one farmer or any one group of farmers insists on retaining veto power and special privilege, without compromise. I heard very little discussion in this vein. Most of it indicated a fear of change. Some aimed at tradition. None suggested we might look at the reason we had not accomplished all we wished, and revamp (not discard) what we had until it could do a better job.

In the meantime I must continue trudging down that middle road, supporting any government where I can, criticizing it where I must and telling our farmers there is no point in producing without purpose and that we must control the marketing of that production.

Above all, I must continue promoting, advocating and supporting the principle of true co-operation, simply because it is only in this way that I can see a way to have equitable and proper distribution of the good things in life that it is possible for people to produce. This does not mean co-operation for the sake of advantage, but co-operation for the good of all—farmer, laborer, business man—all. What happens is entirely in your hands. I can only serve you so long as my thinking is reasonably close to that of the most of you.

May the year 1961 be good to all of

## FEED GRAIN PRICES

by ED NELSON

Marketing has always been a very important part of the grain business in Western Canada. As soon as it became certain the prairies could produce good quality cereal grains, grain growing became important to the economy of Canada. Farmers found that there were people ready to handle any or all they wanted to produce. However the charges these handlers insisted on collecting out of the returns, plus the distance to market, made it difficult to operate. The placing of grain transportation rates under statute regulation helped to insure a relatively low rate on transportation. The handling costs were more difficult to take care of and eventually led to the formation of farmer-owned elevators. The United Grain Growers is the outcome of this effort. While this was an effective way to deal with excessive handling charges it was found that, so long as more than one company marketed the farmers' grain, a small surplus always reflects an unnecessarily low price. In the early 20's farmers visualized the possibility of pooling all grain, and marketing through one agency. This led to the formation of the pools. However, because it was not possible to get all farmers to support the idea its value was limited, and in 1929 it broke down entirely. It required another war and 12 more years for farmers to finally get an effective grain marketing machine. It took over 40 years to make it a reality and has been in effect now for nearly 20 years. Though it may not be perfect, we should not forget that it has been able to market much more grain than was ever marketed before in any given period in spite of the large surpluses on hand. It has been able to maintain consistently better prices than any other system ever could and it divided the market as equitably as possible between all producers. That it has not given all producers sufficient income is not the fault of the Wheat Board.

During much of the time the Wheat Board has been in operation it has been charged with the responsibility of maintaining a quota system to insure equal access to the available market for all producers. This has not always been

popular and may not always be fair to all. Obviously it cannot work unless farmers generally support the principle, (except with a great deal of policing which no one wants). If alternatives are to be found these alternatives should not jeopardize the basic principle which makes the Wheat Board effective, i.e. absolute control of all the grain market.

It is therefore, very important to farmers that they consider any relaxation of quota regulations in this light. If a better method can be found, without any resultant deterioration in the effectiveness of the Wheat Board, then by all means let us look for it. It has been said that the grain marketed in Western Canada for feed processing purposes is so small that it will not affect the Board. I doubt whether this is so. For one thing, as soon as control is relaxed in the West, and it results in lower grain prices to feeders of livestock, it will immediately create difficulties in Eastern Canada. After all, both East and West are dependent on the U.S. market to establish prices. It is therefore important for farmers in both East and West to see that they remain competitive as far as costs are concerned. If lower prices in the West result in surplus meat production, with resultant pressure downward on meat prices, the Eastern feeder will insist on lower feed prices. He will undoubtedly get it, and the result will be catastrophic to Wheat Board operation.

Finally the idea that lower feed prices will give better returns to livestock producers is only an illusion. As soon as a sizeable margin between feed and meat prices develops large feed lot operators get into the act. They can, and often do, bid the price of feeders to the place where the grain producer, feeding his own grain, cannot compete. He then depends on the Wheat Board for a price for his own grain and goes out for some of the cheaper stuff himself. What happens? A lower quota for all and eventually demoralization of the whole program.

Do you want less or more, orderly marketing? I need only stress, again, any lowering of grain prices will lower the whole level of farm income. Grain prices are basic, for without grain there would be no finished livestock feeding in this country.

### A FARM UNIT MEMBERSHIP

A Farm Unit membership includes a farmer, his wife, children 14 to 21 and all single or widowed female relatives living on the farm unit.



# Saskatchewan Farm Union Report

## Exemption of Feed Grains from Canadian Wheat Board Regulations

Highlight of the four-day S.F.U. convention undoubtedly came on Friday, December 2, during the presence of the federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Alvin Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton came under sharp questioning concerning the federal government announcement of November 30 to the effect that feed mills in the prairie provinces would be in future exempted from purchasing their feed grain supplies through the Canadian Wheat Board and would be permitted instead to purchase supplies directly from farmers at prices to be negotiated between the feed mill and the farmer. Deliveries will not be affected by Canadian Wheat Board quota regulations.

It is our belief that this action by the Canadian Wheat Board of exempting feed mills can have far-reaching implications. Previously a number of the feed mills operating in the province were licensed agents of the Canadian Wheat Board and in meeting their milling requirements for feeds they were required to pay Wheat Board Prices for the grain purchased from farmers. Several of the smaller feed mills were not licensed by the Wheat Board as its agents, but were required by law to purchase their supplies of feed grain directly from the Wheat Board at Wheat Board prices.

During the period of heavy grain congestion, Wheat Board regulations were violated and direct purchases from producers at prices considerable below those quoted by the Wheat Board were made by several of the smaller feed mills. The Wheat Board took action to prosecute two of the offending feed companies, and a two-year legal battle followed that ended in the Supreme Court of Canada. It was, in effect, a testing of the powers of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, and the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Canadian Wheat Board, thereby firmly establishing its power to enforce its regulations for the orderly marketing of grain in the prairie region.

During the two-year period in which the cases were being heard before the courts, the violations of the Act continued among a number of the smaller feed mills, and a considerable volume of grain at less than Wheat Board prices was processed by the feed manufacturers. In the meanwhile, the western section of the Feed Manufacturers' As-

sociation continued to apply pressure by presenting a brief to the Bracken Commission in 1958 requesting exemption from quota regulations and Wheat Board prices in the purchasing of feed grain supplies. The Interprovincial Farm Union Council vigorously opposed the presentation and request of the Feed Manufacturers' Association at that time, and again when the Association appeared before the House of Commons Agricultural Committee in May, 1960. The House of Commons Agricultural Committee recommended that the exemption requested by the Feed Manufacturers' Association be granted. The government took no action on the recommendation until the current session of Parliament opened in mid-November. As a result, an order providing the exemption has been issued by the Canadian Wheat Board and has been directed to the provincial governments requesting amendments to legislation which controls the sale and movement of feed grains within provincial boundaries.

We believe the action by the Wheat Board and the federal government holds several implications of vital importance to the future agricultural economy.

(1) The exemption of feed grain purchases by feed mills from regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and quota regulations represents, we believe, a thin edge of the wedge into the orderly marketing system for grain as we have known it. While the federal Minister of Agriculture has attempted to justify the action by relating that only ten million bushels a year are handled through feed mills compared with total deliveries in the vicinity of five hundred million bushels for all grains, nevertheless the principle of having farmers compete against one another for sales to feed mills can only result in lower prices for the product. This could mean that the larger a grain producer is, and the lower his cost of production per bushel, the greater will be his opportunity to rid himself of such grain by accepting a low, sacrifice price from the feed mill. In view of the fact that the volume of grain previously processed by feed mills was regulated by quota, delivery opportunity was equalized among farmers. This equalization will now have been abolished.

(2) Permitting feed mills to purchase grain supplies directly from farmers at lower than Wheat Board prices will either result in higher profits to feed mill companies and lower prices to the producer, or both, or if lower feed prices result, this will undoubtedly be reflected in declining livestock prices. This could

mean that the producer who is presently engaged in mixed farming as a means of indirectly marketing surplus feed grains could find himself indirectly affected by receiving lower prices for the finished product.

(3) A further possibility is that packing companies could engage in the wholesale production of livestock on the prairie provinces to take advantage of the lower feed prices which would not be available to them in eastern Canada. This would reflect itself in lower market prices for livestock since the demand for livestock from public markets would be reduced in proportion to the extent of such operations.

(4) The change in regulations permits feed mills located close to provincial boundaries to ship their product into other provinces. This could mean that a feed mill located on the Alberta-B.C. boundary or the Manitoba-Ontario boundary might be in a position to supply feed grains to an agent directly across the provincial boundary who could, in turn, sell his product on a wholesale basis at greatly reduced prices. If this results, it could mean that the Canadian Wheat Board price structure still in effect to feed mills in eastern Canada or the west coast would be seriously undermined and could result in pressure to have a return of speculative grain trading on the domestic market.

We believe the implications of the action taken by the Wheat Board and the Federal Government in exempting feed mills who were formerly unlicensed as well as those who were licensed as agents of the Board can result in serious repercussions to the prairie agricultural industry.

## Fly-Killing Paint

A British manufacturer has perfected a paint that kills flies. Called "Lakil" it contains an insecticide which spells death to all flying or crawling insects. Once they cross surfaces painted with Lakil, ants, flies, bluebottles, moths, wasps, woodworms, etc., absorb the poison and—and important point—head for the open air before dying.

The makers state that Lakil is particularly suitable for rooms used for preparing or storing food. Garbage cans, too, can be treated effectively. The paint is applied in the usual way and can be used on exterior as well as interior surfaces. The insecticide is reactivated by washing and remains effective for two years.

Four types of Lakil are manufactured—primer, undercoat, gloss, and clear, which can be applied over other paint.



## A Message From The President of The British Farmers' Union

(The following message from Harold Wooley, President of the British Farmers' Union was written early last November, after the decision by that organization to increase their membership fee. Quite aside from the issue, we think Mr. Wooley puts the case for a strong Farm Union very effectively.)

On Thursday, October 20, 1960, the Council of The National Farmers' Union of England and Wales took a decision to increase membership dues and thereby strengthen the finances of the Union. This I regard as an important event in the Union's affairs. Our present Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Vincent, and his predecessor, the late Mr. Ratcliff, had been warning the Council for a number of years that our income was falling further and further behind the rising level of our expenditure. Now the decision has been taken to put that right and to enable us to go forward better equipped to carry out the work which affects the lives of everyone connected with agriculture.

There is no need for me to take up your time in spelling out the reasons why we must have an organization to look after the multitude of things which have a bearing on our farming affairs. I will merely say that for an industry so large, so infinitely varied in its problems and so vulnerable to the risk of being overborne in the crush of interests outside our industry, it is essential that we should be strong, well-organized and all pulling together.

The decision was arrived at after the fullest consideration, in the first instance by an Advisory Committee specially set up for the purpose, on which every area of England and Wales had representatives in addition to representatives from Headquarters' Committees.

Then the Council itself considered the proposals and decided upon the recommendations they would make to the Counties and so through the local Branches and back through the County Branches and into the Council in London again with overwhelming support from our County Branches.

It has always been my belief that the farmers and growers of England and Wales will respond to a sound proposition fairly and squarely put before them.

Our Counties have so responded, now it is up to every member to play his part.



Gordon Harrold, Ed Nelson, J. E. Brownlee, Wilf Hoppins and Alex McCalla swapping ideas at Farmers' Union of Alberta convention.

We will do everything that lies in our power in the many fields in which we must work: in constant negotiation and discussion with Government; in stimulating and promoting the more efficient marketing of our products; in creating a clearer understanding about agriculture in the mind of the public; in safeguarding the interests of home agriculture; in the difficult waters of international affairs.

In these and in a multitude of other ways our work at Headquarters will be strengthened and extended.

The load upon our organization at every level has been steadily increasing. We must all play our part, not only by a ready and willing response to the request to increase our monetary subscription but also by doing everything we can to make The National Farmers' Union in the future an even more live and effective organization than it is now.

## Multiple Births in Cattle

An experiment which may well enable farmers to double or even treble the world's beef production within the next few years has been underway for sometime in the United Kingdom. Details of the experiment are passed along by the Alberta Veterinary Services Branch for the information of Canadian cattlemen.

The work, conducted by Dr. Joseph Edwards of the British Milk Marketing Board and believed to be the first of its kind in the world, entails inducing multiple births in cattle by the use of a hormone injection.

Up to the time the report was published, eleven pairs of twins had been born and five sets of triplets were on the way, as a result of the injections.

The report stated that 60 more cows had received hormone injections and another 1,000 were to be injected in the near future. The aim of the work, according to Dr. Edwards, is to produce 120 or even 200 calves a year where the average number had been 95.

One of the most important aspects of the experiment is to make sure that the twins and triplets are healthy and strong. Since it is now possible to diagnose pregnancy at six weeks this should not present any problem; the cows can be fed according to the number of calves they will bear. All the twins born under the experimentay conditions have been healthy and the weight of each twin has equalled that of the average single calf.

In the not too distant future, Dr. Edwards hopes to be able to transplant fertilized eggs from one cow to another. This would enable cattlemen to produce only the offspring from their best animals and also ensure that cow was in calf. As many as three fertilized eggs per cow could be transplanted by this method, depending upon the number of calves desired.

Two lone survivors of an atomic blast emerged from their caves. The man approached the girl, and upon asking about her food situation, she replied:

"I could give you an apple!"

"Oh no, thanks," said the man. "We won't start that again!"

## LOANS TO FARMERS

Secured by machinery, equipment, crops, cattle and other livestock, trucks, cars and other chattels.

**SYMINGTON FIELD**

**57 Bloor Street, West,**

**Toronto, Ontario. — WA1-4022**



## OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Sirs:

The Morning Albertan of Saturday, December 10, carried an article in which it was stated that the Farmers' Union of Alberta was asking for the abolition of Hutterite colonies in Alberta. I am writing this letter to correct several discrepancies in this article. It was stated:

1. Teachers find it impossible to offer prescribed school courses to children in Hutterite colonies because of restrictions imposed by heads of colonies;

2. Children attend school as few as three days a month and work at home the rest of the time;

3. Superintendents fall down badly in failing to make Hutterite schools comply with regulations.

All of these statements are false and misleading. I am at present teaching in a Hutterite school, have taught several years in the past in their schools as well as talking to other teachers who are teaching or have taught in Hutterite schools. I, and all others teachers interviewed, have found perfect co-operation both by parents and heads of colonies. I have never had any interference either in what I taught or how I taught it and I have always taught the full course prescribed for every grade.

The children are not kept out of school to work or for any other reason except sickness. In all the time I have taught in Hutterite schools the only time the attendance fell down below 95% was in January 1937 when every child in the colony contracted measles and the children missed an average of six days each. As a rule my attendance is over 99%. During the present term I have had two children each miss one day and one child two days all because of influenza attacks.

The superintendents of school divisions visit and enforce regulations in Hutterite schools exactly the same manner as in any other school, whether such

Hutterite school is private or operated by a school division teacher.

In closing I would suggest that before any more statements are allowed to be published that those concerned make sure of their facts.

Yours sincerely,  
Mr. Cecil Etherington,  
Claresholm, Alberta.

## Seed Grain Exchange

The Canadian Wheat Board has authorized the exchange of low grade wheat, oats or barley for higher grade grain in store in country elevators. The exchange is to enable farmers with only low grade grain to secure better quality grain for seeding purposes. Exchanges will be made on a bushel-for-bushel basis with the producer paying the difference between the Wheat Board's domestic sales price of the two grades of grain, plus a small service charge to the elevators.

Nature is neutral. Man has wrested from nature the power to make the world a desert or to make the deserts bloom. There is no evil in the atom; only in the men's souls.

—Adlai Stevenson.

## Happy New Year

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited, the U.F.A. Co-op, takes this opportunity of wishing its members and patrons prosperity, happiness and health in the coming year.

We remind all locals of the F.U.A. that U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Division serves farmers through three Farm Supply Centres, one in Calgary, one in Edmonton and one in Grande Prairie. Mailing addresses are shown below.

Any local which is not presently buying Farm Supplies through U.F.A. Co-op can obtain information about forming a U.F.A. Co-op Local by writing any of these offices.

U.F.A. Co-op can offer you a real saving on a wide range of Farm Supplies.

Make your resolution now to buy Farm Supplies from:

## U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

Box 1056, North Edmonton

4720 - 1st St. S.E., Calgary

Grande Prairie



# Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

## EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,  
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,  
Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.  
Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,  
Red Deer.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

## F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,  
R.R. 4, Red Deer.

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau,  
11310 - 109 Ave., Edmonton

2nd Vice-Pres —Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Clive.

## JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President — Alex McCalla,  
10646 - 108 St., Edmonton

1st Vice-Pres. — George Doupe, Oyen

2nd Vice-Pres. — Gerald Schuler, Hilda

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### District

### F.U.A.

1. J. Ken McIntosh, Grande Prairie
2. H. Hibbard, Nampa
3. Tom Foster, Dapp
4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam
5. Oscar Hittinger, Morinville
6. Ted Chudyk, Vegreville
7. Ralph Wilson, Vermilion
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe
10. L. Hilton, Strathmore
11. Lester H. Wager, Coronation
12. George Loree, Parkland
13. Jack Muza, Empress
14. Dean C. Lien, Warner

### F.W.U.A.

- Mrs. M. Robertson., Clairmont  
Mrs. Ruth Wilson, Fairview  
Mrs. Helen James, Manola  
Mrs. K. Drapaka, Brosseau  
Mrs. Gaston Jouan, Tomahawk  
Mrs. L. Carlton, Bon Accord  
Mrs. Paul Belik, Edgerton  
Mrs. Florence Hallum, Sedgewick  
Mrs. C. E. Jones, Millet  
Mrs. R. R. Banta, Crossfield  
Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale  
Mrs. F. H. House, Arrowwood  
Mrs. Phil Duby, Rainier  
Mrs. M. Roberts, 706-7 Ave. S., Lethbridge

### JUNIOR F.U.A.

Paul Houde, Falher  
Stanley Chileen, Picardville  
Jack Purificatti, St. Lina

Bernard Blom, Redwater  
Eugene Elm, Hardisty  
Lorne Neihaus, Heisler  
Alvin Goetz, Bluffton  
Barrie Clayton, Calgary  
Earle Robinson, Morrin  
Brian Bittorf, Milo  
Leo Eriksen, Hussar  
Don Verostek, Enchant

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

## Another Marketing Board for Ontario?

Ontario egg producers cracked the shell of the hardest egg in their business—the marketing problem—at a general meeting of producer and segments of the trade in Toronto recently. Although few felt the problem was anywhere near being solved, they agreed that a positive start had been made with the study done by a special egg marketing committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture eight months ago. The 250 persons in attendance gave strong approval to the committee report including most of the egg grading station operators present.

The meeting, called by the Ontario Poultry Producers' Association, instructed that organization to begin working on a detailed marketing plan, and to present the plan at a future date to egg producers in the province for their approval. If this is achieved, then the producers will have an opportunity to vote on the plan.

Tom Robson, president of the Association, and chairman of the Egg Marketing Committee, explained the report of the committee point by point. Objections were voiced by producers and egg

graders alike, and the meeting at one point threatened to become stormy. The chairman quickly brought matters under control with a stirring appeal to everyone in the egg industry.

"No one," he said, "is going to give the producers something for nothing, so producers must act for themselves, and this is designed to help producers who want to do something about present conditions. But we can not do it without the help of egg graders, so let's not forget about them. If everyone works together, we can come up with something surely, which will bring some kind of order and sense to egg marketing in Ontario."

The primary aims behind any marketing plan should be: to provide producers with as large a share as is fair and possible of the retail price; to prevent sudden and severe price fluctuations; to ensure that consumers receive top quality eggs for their money.

Present egg marketing is complex and confusing, with many speculative elements that cause fluctuations and in some cases overrule supply and demand factors. The report of the committee suggested that an egg marketing agency should be established with power to set minimum F.O.B. wholesale to retail prices, and maximum handling charges

in consultation with the trade. These points caused objections from several egg graders, who apparently wish to retain complete freedom of price setting between wholesale and retail outlets, but it is the speculative element which creates many of the current problems, and the egg committee felt this was one way to eliminate it.

The report also suggested a stabilization fund to be set up by producers as a further means of steadying the market prices.

Ontario Federation of Agriculture president, William Tilden, reported that O.F.A. members had endorsed the principles embodied in the report at a members' meeting the day before, preliminary to development of a detailed and suitable marketing plan.

## Rapeseed

The Alberta Wheat Pool will again be contracting rapeseed in the coming season. Elevator agents were advised this week that contracts would be mailed out in the near future and that the initial payment would be set as quickly as possible. Members who plan to seed this crop in the spring are urged to contact their local Pool elevator agent before signing any contract.



## *Worth Remembering . . .*

# Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

**FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES**

## Edible Oil Seed Growers

**F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST  
DECEMBER 29, 1960**

Down through the years, the F.U.A. and the U.F.A. before it, have been responsible for starting a number of farm organizations. All of our big farm marketing organizations and many of our small local farm bodies came into existence, and grew to their present strength because the parent organization was there to give them a start, and to give them a hand, over the years, when they needed it.

It is unfortunate that this is not more widely recognized. We are often asked — "What has the F.U.A. ever done? The answer is that it has had a hand in the formation and success of every organization and practically every piece of legislation which is helpful to Alberta farmers. This may sound a bit exaggerated, but it is not. Mention anything you will — basic herd allowance on income tax, better grading and handling of grain, more just property laws for farm women, better hog grading regulations — whatever you like, and if you go back in the policy of the F.U.A. or the old U.F.A., you will find these things were asked for — sometimes for years before they were finally accepted by the legislators.

Because so much of this spade work has been done by the F.U.A. we want to tell you something about one of the latest projects, one in which the F.U.A. took the lead, and which is now about ready to strike out on it's own.

Down in Southern Alberta, a new crop

is being tried out — sunflowers. A plant has been built in Lethbridge for the extraction of oil from sunflowers, safflowers, rapeseed, or any other commercial oil-bearing seed. This has meant a great interest among farmers in the growing of these seeds. However, this was a new business, and an expensive one, so the seed growers felt that they should seek some sort of assurance that they would get a fair price.

Their first thought, therefore, was to get the growing of sunflower seeds in Alberta under the Agriculture Stabilization Act. They found that the sunflower Growers of Manitoba were receiving such protection. However, upon enquiry at Ottawa, they were told they must first form an organization to which all seed growers could belong, and which could speak with authority for the whole grower group in Southern Alberta.

It was obvious that someone needed to get the ball rolling, so the F.U.A. took action as it has done many times in the past. A meeting was called in Lethbridge on June 22nd by Anders Anderson, Executive Member of the F.U.A. Anders attended the meeting, acted as chairman and the organization got under way.

A number of important steps were taken at the meeting. First of all, it was recognized that, while those present were mostly interested in sunflower seeds, safflower, rape and soy beans might also be grown and processed. It was therefore decided to name the organization "Alberta Edible Oil Seed Growers". A temporary Board was set up, to take out a charter, draw up a proposed set of by-laws, make contact with the Federal Stabilization Board, and so on.

On October 12, the first annual meeting was called. It was well attended by interested seed growers. The provincial Board had done their job well. They presented a proposed constitution, which, with a few changes was adopted. They had also prepared a brief, which they sent to Ottawa, asking for a guaranteed price for the 1960 crop.

At the time of the October meeting they had received a reply from Ottawa, advising them that the Government would be prepared to consider their request, once final payment was made, and outlining the steps to take for the 1961 crop.

The Western Canadian Seed Processors, the Company which has its factory in Lethbridge, and which processes the seed produced in the area, have agreed to negotiate a contract with the producers, so the new organization is really making progress.

The F.U.A. has therefore done it's job, and will probably not need to take any active part in the future of this organization. However, it will still be around, and if help is needed the officers of the Union will be ready to help.

The interest of the Farmers Union goes deeper than this. This group of seed growers can rest assured that, as long as they work to the interest of the man on the land, the Farmers Union of Alberta will give them encouragement and support. They will encourage all seed growers in the area to join and support the organization, and, if help is needed at Government level either at Edmonton or Ottawa, that will be willingly supplied.

This is one of the many kinds of work the F.U.A. is set up to do.



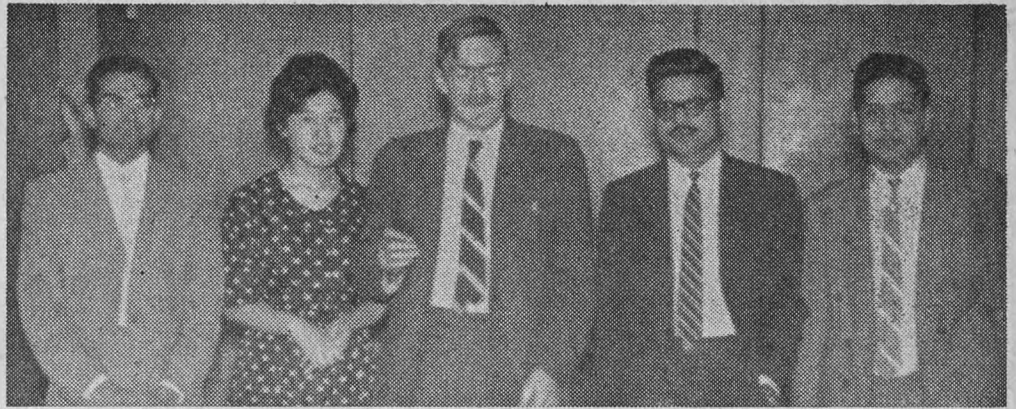
# Annual Convention Report

by MRS. L. GIBEAU

The Annual Convention is over for another year. Delegates attending for the first time found it to be an eye opener, a lot to observe and absorb, and at times a bit confusing. Many delegates and officials no doubt had a lot of questions left in their minds—for instance—How can we improve our conventions? How can we work together to achieve our objectives? I hope delegates and officials will write to Central Office and let us know some of their impressions. Sometimes we are inclined to go along with the old saying “the same as ever”. I challenge each of you to dig into the policies of the organization, with determination to learn the reasons for some of our problems and our whole agricultural dilemma. This is the ideal time of year to make resolutions. So I would ask you to apply your fresh, constructive thinking to solutions, which would help all farm people, all citizens of this country—the Love of God urges us to go ahead, to want to help our neighbors and work co-operatively.

First of all we must ask our neighbors to join our farm union. The increase in our membership this year is most encouraging but there still remains a lot of work to be done—we must never lose sight of the fact that the strength of the organization is in the membership. Remember the membership fee is still only \$5.00. Your F.U.A. needs you and your financial support. Only if we unite will we be able to help ourselves, help other people at home and abroad, and bring Peace on Earth. Remember you all have a personal part to play in your organization.

Another good resolution to make is to answer all correspondence from head office. This is especially for local secretaries. If you receive a questionnaire, please, members, assist your secretary in filling it out. Be sure to send it back to head office immediately. Your officials and executive believe that it is important,—and you are paying for it. Let's make the best possible of our communications. We need facts and opinions. Let's not be satisfied with ready made opinions instead of weighing facts and making decisions. It takes courage to see the problems of life, meet them face to face, and struggle to solve them. By working co-operatively we can go



**PANEL MEMBERS — F.W.U.A. CONVENTION:** Mohen Vadelsar, India; Taha Okhuba, Japan; Dr. John MacDonald, University of Alberta; Bhusham Vasudeva, India; Sami Ibrahim, Egypt.

## Report To District 1

by J. KEN McINTOSH

Our District has been fortunate enough to come up with second prize in the provincial membership contest—a prize amounting to \$200 provided by the U.F.A. Co-op Ltd. This achievement has come about through the hard work of our dedicated sub-districts, untiring officials of locals and our wonderfully persistent canvassers.

I am wondering if we realize what an accomplishment we have made. Second prize signifies that of the 14 F.U.A.

a long way toward solving some of our problems and our task becomes easier.

The Juniors again entertained the F.W.U.A. on Wednesday at the convention. They provided a most interesting and “Food for Thought” program. The panel “My Responsibility in a World Society,” chaired by Alex McCalla, was excellent. Also the guest speaker, John Decore, who spoke on “Russia as I Saw It”. His comments were thought provoking.

I would like to urge all the locals of the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. to support our youth in their worthwhile projects toward the goals of citizenship and rural leadership. Do not overlook the importance of working with our young farm people. Let's give them some responsibility. Our farm organizations and our co-operatives need them.

I sincerely hope that all have benefited from our convention in some small way. After hearing the panel on “How the East looks to the West” we as individuals, or as an organization, should ask ourselves—What can we do to help them? We can easily see why we must widen our horizons to the international scope.

Best wishes for the New Year to you all.

Districts in Alberta, we have enrolled a larger percentage of our potential membership than have 12 of our other districts. This is a wonderful achievement and one of which we should all feel proud.

Do not think for one moment though that we can or should rest on our oars and bask in self-satisfaction. Though we did reach the second spot, realize that our District 1 membership was only 37% of our potential as of December 1, the cut-off for the competition, and will be far from 100% when you read this message. Though gains have been made in the South Peace, and in fact in all Alberta, we still have a long way to go to achieve our objectives membership-wise and we have a lot to do to get our full recognition from the Legislature of Alberta and the House of Commons in Ottawa. To do this, we need to double last year's membership.

Membership fees are our only major source of income for the operation of our union and since it is absolutely imperative that we operate in the black, we have but two choices. Either we must stay at home and neglect to press Ottawa for correction of our ills, neglect to make representations to the various commissions who investigate problems and operations having a direct bearing on our livelihood, neglect to push our educational programs by which future leadership can and must be developed—or our membership must be expanded, even doubled.

Let's do our part as a District to make our ship ride high. The potential is in the country, where there are no locals, between locals and maybe right in our midst. Shall we hit the ball right away and push our membership from 37% of potential to 74% or better? No one will collect it for us and no one will speak for us, at least not in a loud clear voice, in Edmonton, in Ottawa, or anywhere else unless we first do this task for ourselves.



# Order Co-op Chicks and Turkey PoultS NOW ... FOR THE HIGHEST NET INCOME!

## 752 LAYERS

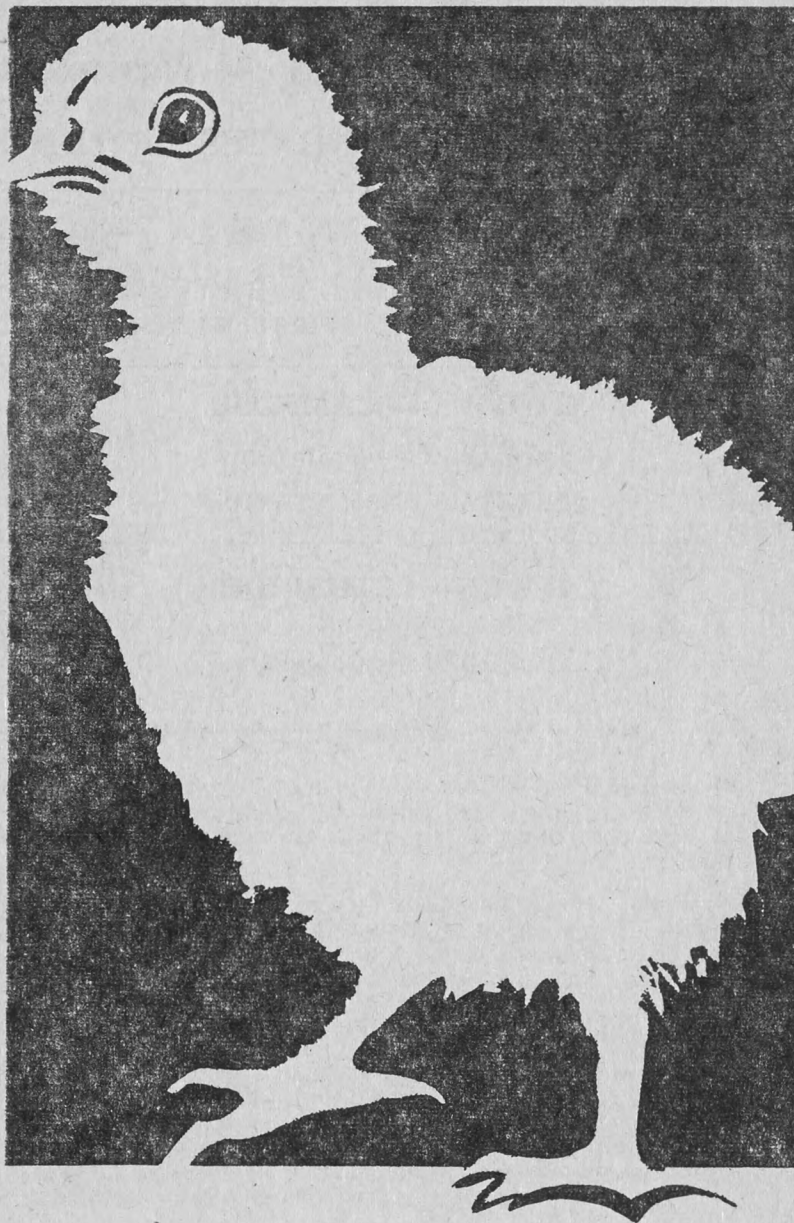
Proven in Alberta RANDOM SAMPLE TEST and OTTAWA CENTRAL PRODUCTION TEST, the strain cross PARAMOUNT 752 LEGHORN LAYER excels in rearing, laying house liveability and egg production. Eggs are large, white and strong-shelled. 752 LAYERS were 52 cents better than the test average in NET INCOME PER CHICK STARTED. The word is going around. It's 752's in 1961—everywhere!

## HI-GAIN BROILERS

PARAMOUNT HI-GAIN BROILERS grow faster, put on weight with less feed, live better, and are more uniform, meatier, more marketable. Preferred because of faster growth, they are tenderer and tastier with greater meat to bone ratio. HI-GAIN are first generation chicks ONLY from two of the best and most dependable broiler chicks available. Excellent too for home use—cockerels at maturity are gigantic, and pullets are good layers.

## TURKEY POULTS

Again this year, CO-OP HATCHERIES offer you the nationally famous BROWN'S CHINOOK BELT BRONZE turkey poultS, because of the recognized outstanding type and quality of this strain. The eye appeal and marketable quality of the finished product is in top demand by turkey growers and retailers. First generation BROWN STRAIN dressed turkeys win against all competition in Canada and the United States.



## AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT - ORDER NOW

A COMPLETE LINE OF DUAL PURPOSE CHICKS AND LIGHT AND HEAVY BREEDS  
ALSO AVAILABLE

**CO-OP HATCHERIES**  
"Your Farmer-Owned Co-operative"  
ALBERTA POULTRY MARKETERS LTD.

BRANCHES AT EDMONTON, SOUTH EDMONTON, CAMR OSE, LETHBRIDGE, WILLINGDON, TWO HILLS.



# THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

## YOUR

### F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS:

---

#### CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

---

#### CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 1230 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

---

#### CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

---

#### CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

#### CHFA — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.  
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier"

---

**November 8** — We desperately need a well organized, well financed consumers' movement, strong enough to tell the fellows who think only of profit, that we, the consumers, who pay for everything, are going to have something to say about the useless and unnecessary costs that are charged into just about everything we buy.

**November 16** — The possibility of Canada's railways disappearing entirely some day should not be dismissed. They are now saying that they are going to go out of the passenger business gradually, over the next 20 years. That's one big railway department soon to close. If pipelines can take over grain and coal, and ore, there will be so little left that highway transport could probably do the rest of the job. Already trucks are hauling cars, tractors, and other huge machines which only the railways could handle a few years ago.

**November 18** — If Canada slaps a 17½% tariff on British cars, as the Canadian car manufacturers want us to do, then, in self-defence those countries will have to slap a tariff on our Canadian wheat, and cheese and pork. If this happens, who do you think will pay the shot? In all likelihood, the Canadian farmer that's who. The other thing that **could** and very likely would happen is that these European countries would get their wheat somewhere else, because wheat is on the bargain counter all over the world. Canada cannot afford to get into further trouble in her wheat markets.

**November 28** — Dairymen, of course, blame margarine for the drop in butter consumption, but this is only part of the cause. In 1959, each Canadian consumed only 2¼ lbs per month of butter and margarine combined—still 10% short of their butter consumption in 1940. If Canadians in 1959 had eaten as much butter as they did in 1940, we would have been very short. Even if we had used the same amount of margarine, but kept our total consumption up to 1940 levels, our present butter surplus would have been very small.

**December 9** — Now, let's look at this word profit. There is no such thing as profit in a Co-op. Suppose I buy a set of tires from my co-op for \$100.00 and the co-op, after paying the wholesaler for the tires and paying all the overhead and operating expenses, has \$10 left. This would be profit in an ordinary business. It is not profit in the co-ops. What has happened is this—I, in co-operation with my neighbors, set up a co-op store to serve me and hired a manager to run it. I asked him to get me a set of tires. I gave him \$100.00 to pay for the tires and meet the other necessary expenses. He did this, and when the deal was over he had \$10 left out of my \$100. He gave it back to me. That money never did belong to the co-op, so why should they pay tax on it? It was my money from the beginning to the end of the deal. Furthermore, if I want to leave it in my co-op, to provide myself with better service—well—it's my money. I can invest it wherever I like.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER



## American Institute of Co-operation Convention

by L. LANG

Breakfast at 7 a.m.—Morning sessions until 12 noon. — Luncheon sessions until 5 p.m. — Dinner sessions until 10 p.m. — this was the hectic schedule laid out for us at the American Institute of Co-operation Conference. Despite the rather strenuous pace however, every minute of the conference was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone attending. It was indeed one of the best organized meetings I have ever attended—it all went off like clockwork.

In my previous article about the A.I.C. Conference, I attempted to give my impressions of the content and meaning of the conference, and some of its implications as related to Canadian Co-operatives. In this article I shall give a more detailed account of the proceedings.

The opening general session included a Welcome to California by the vice-president of the University of California; "A.I.C.—Yesterday and Today," by J. K. Stern, president, American Institute of Co-operation; and addresses by Dr. George Mehren, Director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California; and E. H. Fallon, general manager, Co-op G.L.F. Exchange, New York.

Following this impressive opening the men, women, and young people went to their respective groups. Each group had a particular topic to discuss. To give you an idea of the extensiveness of the conference I will enumerate the groups in the men's section for the first afternoon. They are as follows: Research and Education, Credit Education and Public Relations, Directors Training Conference, Communication and Information, Merchandising and Supplies, and Movies from the Farm Film Foundation.

As you can well appreciate it was rather difficult to choose which session to attend. One would be most interested in going to all of them. After some consideration, I selected the Communication and Information section.

About 100 people attended this session which opened with a panel composed of public relations men and extension directors in the field of Agricultural Co-operatives; plus, a radio and press representative. After generally discussing the public relations function of co-operatives the panel then opened the topic to general discussion with the people attending. It was pretty well

## INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING

Disturbing facts regarding Income Tax accounting have been forcibly brought to our attention by various agencies both private and official during past years. We think we should pass a warning on to our members.

There are men representing themselves as professional and expert Income Tax Accountants going about the country soliciting business on the promise that they will save money for their victims. They frequently pick on some unfortunate farmer whose records are not quite as well kept as they should be and tell him the Income Tax Division have "inspectors" presently working in the neighbourhood and he had better employ them to prepare a "Net Worth" to circumvent the government officials who they maintain are out to "soak" the farmer for all he is worth. Strange to say these stories are swallowed "hook, line and sinker" in many cases and then the farmer pays a scandalous and exorbitant fee to have the "Net Worth" prepared which in most cases is absolutely useless and unacceptable to the Income Tax assessor who reviews it.

The "comparative net worth statement" correctly and properly compiled is a valuable document for a farmer or taxpayer to have on record in his file with the Income Tax Division but many are prepared by these so-called experts that are not only unacceptable by the Income Tax officers but were unnecessary in the first place and for which a fee of up to \$250.00 was paid by the unfortunate victim.

If any farmer is approached by one of these canvassers we most strongly advise that you get in touch with Head Office at 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, before you engage his services.

No reputable firm of chartered accountants will ever canvas for business as it is considered unethical by their profession.

agreed by men from all over the U.S., that farm co-ops generally are reluctant to engage in public relations programs. The reason for this was probably the fact that farmers resent spending money when they can't see dollars and cents coming back for their effort.

The same evening and the next two days produced sessions of equal interest and importance. Unfortunately they are too numerous to mention in this article. Part of one day was spent touring the San Francisco area visiting co-operatives. The first one was the famous Nulaid Plant. Here we were shown electronic equipment which had replaced some 300 men. Just about everything was done by pushing a button in a control centre. From there we went to the farmer-owned Sunsweet plant. Here fruits of many kinds were processed, packaged, and distributed through Co-op facilities. Later we toured the farming area and various points of interest in and around San Francisco.

As was mentioned in my previous article, the conference was a highly educational one. I would again take the opportunity to stress the importance of our Alberta Co-ops having representation at this American Institute of Co-operation Conference in coming years.

In closing, I would like to offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Jr. F.U.A. Board for having selected me to represent them at the American Institute of Co-operation Conference. It was indeed an honor and a privilege to have attended it. I would further add my personal thanks to the Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers and United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative who aided in financing my trip to San Francisco.

About \$30,000,000 was returned to Canadian farmers last year as their share in the money spent by Canadians on cheese. There are more than 50 types of cheese being made in Canada, but cheddar remains, by a wide margin, the most popular type.



## F.U.A. Liability Insurance

The Farmers' Union has the cheapest Liability Insurance you can get with maximum coverage. This policy begins at the first of the year and ends with the year end. If you want a full year's coverage, order now. You can have \$50,000.00 liability coverage for less than \$10.00 if you have a section and a half of land or less. You can get employers liability to cover hired help for an additional \$15.00 or less.

Here is a sample of legal liability coverage:—

### BASIC POLICY

COVERS THE INSURED'S LEGAL LIABILITY FOR:

#### Premises

- Visitor tripping on a curled rug
- Salesman falling over a broken step
- Neighbor falling because of children's toys

#### Animals

- Neighbor's child bitten by Insured's dog
- Damage to vehicle and injury to passengers because of straying of Insured's farm animals
- Injury to child due to enraged bull

#### Machinery

- Self propelled combine cause road collision
- Belt on power take-off injures child

#### Sporting Activity

- Fishhook lodged in the eye of a bystander
- While hunting, shooting a cow while looking for deer
- Golfing, following too close, strikes another with a golf ball.

#### Personal Acts

- Parcel placed on store step causes another to fall
- Child knocked over by Insured and trampled in crowded store

### OPTIONAL EXTENSION

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY covers the Insured's Legal Liability For:

- Faulty tractor seat results in employee injury
- Injury because employee is not forewarned of vicious bull

While the above list is used to indicate the numerous hazards they do

## Considers Federal Grain Policies

Alberta Wheat Pool delegates at their annual meeting in Calgary have expressed appreciation to Prime Minister Diefenbaker and his government for "Partial recognition" of the cost-price squeeze affecting Western Agriculture. But they differed with the government in the methods that should be employed in solving the problem.

Earlier this year the government voted Western farmers acreage payments totalling over \$40 million.

Pool delegates said that farmers were pleased to have the acreage payments but delegates were of the opinion that they provided only a partial solution.

The Pool delegates reaffirmed their stand in favor of the principle of Deficiency Payments on prairie-grown grain as a means of alleviating this cost-price squeeze.

The delegates also went on record as favoring a two-price system for grains which would provide producers a better return for their grain.

They pointed out that the federal government has recognized the justice of a two-price system at the time acreage payments were announced last summer. Delegates contended that because these payments have the effect of holding the price of bread at the level based on the export price of wheat, they are really a subsidy to the consumer of grain. They were of the view that Canadians, with the second highest standard of living in the world, are in a position to pay more for grain used for human consumption than those in other countries where incomes are much lower. The price of grains for domestic human use should bear a closer relationship to the farmer's production costs.

Delegates instructed the Alberta Wheat Pool board of directors to continue pressing for a two-price system that would give the producer of grain a fair and reasonable price his product.

Another resolution asked that a levy of one cent a pound be made on barley malt and that the monies collected be

not completely outline the coverage nor even touch upon the size of the awards which might result from any of these examples.

applied to the final payment on all barley accepted for malting purposes. This would in effect provide a two-price system for barley.

Charles Paterson, of Mayerthorpe, who introduced the resolution, said that the price of barley had in recent years fallen more than the price of other grain. He estimated that this small levy on malt would add another 16-18 cents a bushel to the price of high grade barley used for human consumption in Canada. The cost of barley for malting purposes in Canada is lower than in almost any other country, he observed.

Alberta Wheat Pool delegates gave support to the selling of herbicides, pesticides and weed sprays by municipalities and counties.

Pool delegates noted that there is increasing pressure from retail merchants to have the competition of municipalities eliminated. They instructed the Pool's board of directors to protest strongly if the need should arise to protect this method of handling chemicals. Delegates noted that since counties and municipalities started handling agricultural chemicals, there has been a marked decrease in prices. They felt that farmers should have the advantage of co-operative buying at reasonable prices through their municipal or county offices.

## Alberta Wheat Pool Purchases Reserves

Cheques amounting to \$335,860 were mailed recently by the Alberta Wheat Pool to cover purchase of reserves held by retired members and estates of deceased members.

This is the first portion of a total reserves purchase amounting to \$1,099,540 authorized by delegates at their recent annual meeting. Later cheques will be mailed out covering the balance of reserves held by the remaining members who had retired on or before December 31.

Delegates also made provision to purchase reserves held by members who had reached the age of 72 years or over as at December 31, 1960. Cheques to these older members will be issued in the season.

The Alberta Wheat Pool follows a plan of purchasing reserves held by estates of deceased members and retired members so that ownership of the organization remains with operating farmers at all times. The reserves, which are acquired as a portion of the patronage dividend on grain deliveries to Pool elevators, represent the members' ownership in the organization.

Can you afford to be without such insurance? Most F.U.A. members do not think you can. That is why your Board has made this coverage available. Drop a line to the F.U.A. office and we will give you details to suit your needs.





It was O.K. to have a no shooting sign in front of the convention speakers, but George Doupe, Jr. Vice President took a dim view of this sign in front of Joan Sutherland at the F.U.A. supplies desk.



District 10 Scholarship winners appeared at the F.U.A. Convention (Left to Right) Fred Laux and Gordon Leeter with D. C. Whitney District Director who introduced them to the convention.

\* \* \*

## Who?



Can you identify this beauty and where she appeared recently in Alberta? A free Co-operative Brochure will go to the first person from each F.U.A. District to provide correct information.

## ROCHDALE PRINCIPLES

Twenty-eight working people of the cotton manufacturing town of Rochdale in Lancashire, England worked out by study and practice in 1843-44 a few simple rules which are still the basis for co-operative organization. They may be summarized as follows:

- Membership open to anyone able to use the service.
- One member, one vote.
- Limited interest paid on investment.
- Distribution of savings according to patronage.
- Business on a cash basis, at prevailing prices.
- Continued education and expansion.

## RURAL EDUCATION SURVEY

The staff of F.U. & C.D.A., Alberta Federation of Agriculture, University Extension Department, and Department of Agriculture are busy tabulating the results of a questionnaire distributed among many Alberta groups on a "Rural Education Survey". When the material is all tabulated, it should provide valuable background for the development of Alberta extension and educational programs.

F.U. & C.D.A.,  
9934 - 106 Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Please send me a copy of "Farm and Co-operative Organizations Serving Alberta". Enclosed is \_\_\_\_\_ to cover costs at 25c each minus 20% for orders received before March 1, 1961.

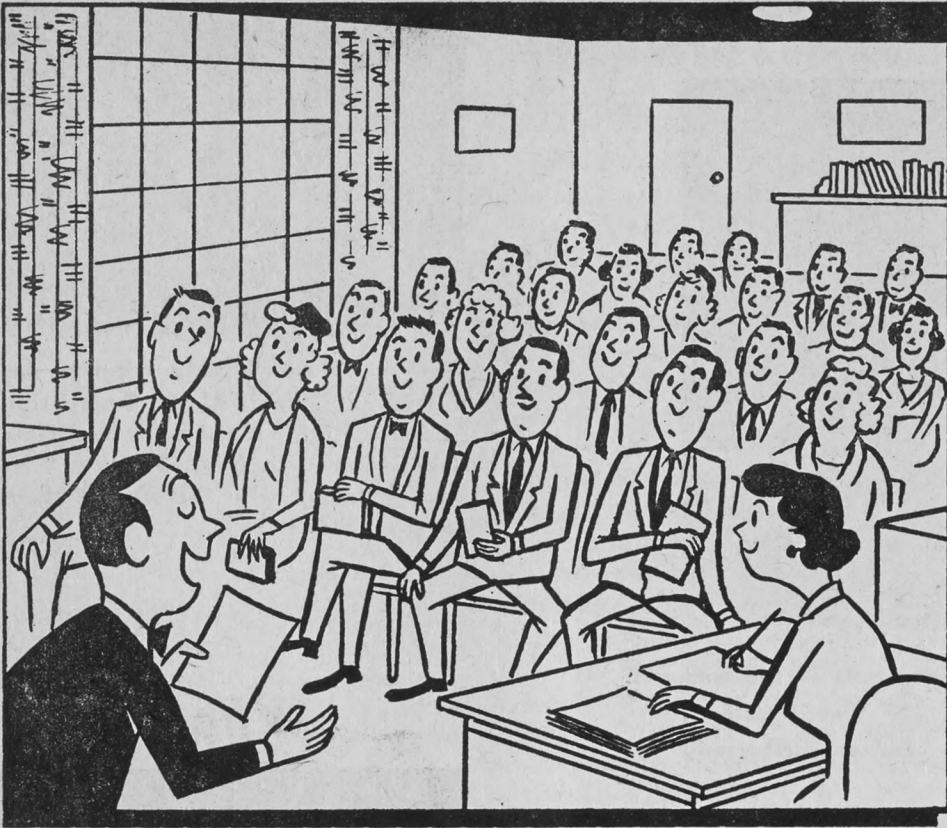
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

"Make no small plans, they hold no magic to stir men's blood."





"We have several items on the agenda tonight."

- (a) The delegate's report on the F.U.A. convention.
- (b) Report from the meetings studying hog marketing.
- (c) Plans for the District workshop.
- (d) The community bonspiel.
- (e) A review of our program for the balance of the year.
- (f) New business.
- (g) Adjournment at 10 p.m.

## WHICH IS YOUR LOCAL?



"Two items on the agenda to night!"

- (a) How to keep the budget down.
- (b) How to get more members.





It takes courage and experience to speak at a large convention. (above) Joe Fairholm, McLeod Valley presents his thinking on a motion at the F.U.A. convention.



Fred Morton, Brownvale has been the first to register at the Convention for the past five years. (above) he shows his previous badges to Carol Kugelstadt at the register desk.

## HOG MARKETING

### Three Opinions Developing Majority Favor Marketing Board Idea.

52 per cent of Alberta farmers believe Marketing Boards would give the farmer more bargaining power, although 10% of these emphasized it would require an interprovincial or National Board to be effective, according to a recent survey in which 250 discussion meetings reported following a broadcast on "Hog Marketing in the Prairie Provinces".

Co-operative marketing was favoured by a quarter of the reports, while a fifth of the meetings suggested competitive selling through public auction. The 4% satisfied with present hog marketing arrangements recommended improving the quality of hogs and the grading system. Three meetings felt more education through farm organizations would solve the producers' problems when it came to selling his hogs.

Production control was favoured by about two-thirds of the meetings, but they were divided in the reasons given. The majority felt the control would protect the family farm, while many thought it would stabilize prices, and a few said the quality of hogs would be improved. Those against production quotas were equally divided between feeling it is not feasible at present, or that they wanted free enterprise. Five meetings said that supply and demand would take care of everything, while two meetings maintained there is no over-production, and one meeting felt the administrative costs of a quota system would be too high.

In reply to the question, "Which mar-

keting practice offers the best possibilities for the producer?", the opinions reported showed almost equal division between marketing boards, public auction, and marketing through co-operative outlets. It appeared evident that many did not associate public auction practices with co-operative activities, although the Alberta Livestock Co-operative was largely responsible for establishing this type of selling for hogs. Only eight reports wanted farmer-owned packing plants, and seven meetings saw production quotas as the best answer for hog marketing.

Nearly 2,000 farms in all districts of Alberta were represented in the discussions.

### "Greater Value Than Realized"

"Think of what some private corporations would do, and with what enthusiasm and drive they'd go ahead, if they had a program with the potentialities of Farm Radio Forum from coast to coast, with a national network, and a 20 year record for this type of program not equalled in any other part of the world.

"The basic philosophy of Farm Radio Forum has been good; its technique as a program of adult education has been sound; it has a record of achievement which is admirable; its value, I believe, has been far greater than has generally been realized."—Dr. H. H. Hannam.

## QUIZ

- 1) How many black keys are there on a piano?
- 2) How many persons are on the F.U.A. Executive?
- 3) How many pints are in one gallon?
- 4) Is a sparling a bird, fish, or part of a ship?
- 5) What fraction of a cent is a mill?
- 6) What do the initials F.U. & C.D.A. mean?
- 7) What is an "indoor aviator"?
- 8) What four groups make up the F.U.A. Board?
- 9) Are the Plains of Abraham in Palestine, Canada, or Egypt?
- 10) What is called the ship of the desert?

Those wishing to use the above Quiz at their Local Meeting during the coming month may receive the answers by writing to F.U. & C.D.A., 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

\* \* \*

## A Game

A player points at one in the circle, then pronounces and spells a word (e.g. dog; d-o-g). Then he immediately counts out loud to 12 and says "snip". Before he reaches 12 the person to whom he points must name three objects, the first beginning with "d", the second with "o" and the third with "g". If he does not finish in time, he becomes "it".



## Appointment

Mrs. Paul Belik, Edgerton, Alberta was appointed by the recent F.W.U.A. convention to represent the farm women on the Alberta Farm Radio Forum Council.

## Recognized in U.S.

An American book, "Adult Education", by Sheats, Jayne and Spence, contains the following statement:

"At this point attention should be called to the National Farm Radio Forum of Canada, which is a challenging example of how a mass medium can strengthen face-to-face groups . . . The farmers of Canada have something that the farmers of no other country have. They have their own nation-wide radio forum program. Through National Farm Radio Forum all the farmers of Canada can sit down each Monday night at one big meeting, as it were, and get acquainted with each other, exchange ideas, and tackle their common problems together."



# CONGRATULATIONS

## National Farm Radio Forum Starts 21st Season

On January 21, 1941, National Farm Radio Forum was born. It now starts its 21st season as the world's largest discussion group program. The unique combination of radio, printed study material, small group discussion, and reporting back and forth, has been studied by the United Nations. The 250 page UNESCO report was published in three languages. Several countries have adapted the idea to meet their needs.

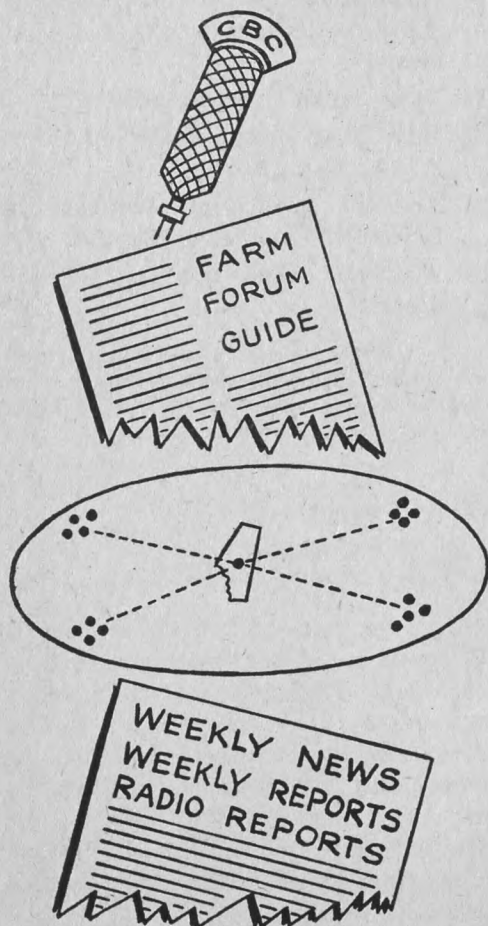
At least two groups in Alberta, Prairieville near Claresholm, and Park Grove near Vegreville, have operated continuously since the beginning.

The structure of a Farm Forum is such that frequent changes are expected. It is designed for neighborhood operation. Usually 20-30 farm families are required to produce a Farm Forum of 3-10 families. Thus as family interests grow and change so does the location of the Forums move about the community.

While it is often said that a Farm Forum has failed, in reality it has usually contributed its leadership to some community or Provincial effort. Unfortunately such leadership seldom sees any responsibility for providing similar opportunities for future leadership or grasps the necessity for membership to keep their thinking active and capable of wise judgment on the problems facing the farm family.

National Farm Radio Forum is managed by a board of representatives from each Provincial Council, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The National Conference will be held for the first time in Alberta at Banff in early June, 1961.





## F.U. & C.D.A. WORKSHOP PLANS

The following series of workshops have been arranged for January and February, 1961.

- District 1—Rycroft—February 22, Theme: "Objectives and Structure of Farm Organizations."
- District 1—Grande Prairie—February 23, Theme: "Objectives and Structure of Farm Organizations."
- District 2—Manning—February 20 and 21, Theme: "Leadership, Techniques, and Objectives of Farm Organizations."
- District 3—Barrhead—Jan. 24, Westlock—Jan. 25, Athabasca—Jan. 26. These are co-sponsored with the Canadian Citizenship Branch, University Extension Dept., Women's Institutes and the National Film Board.  
Topic: Program Planning, Leadership Techniques and Citizenship.
- District 4—Elk Point—January 19, Topic Leadership Techniques.
- District 4—Newbrook—January 21, Topic: "Objectives and Structure of Farm Organizations."
- District 5—Morinville—February 22, Topic: "Objectives and Structure of Farm Organizations."
- District 6—Redwater—January 17 & 18, Topic "Purpose and Function of Farm Organizations."
- District 6—Andrew—January 19 & 20, Topic: "Purpose and Function of Farm Organizations."
- District 6—Vegreville—February 15 & 16, a "Farm Economics Conference."
- District 7—Wainwright—January 30, Topic: "Leadership Techniques and Structure of Farm Organizations."
- District 7—Vermilion—February 6, Topic: "Leadership Techniques and Co-operative Philosophy."
- District 10—Innisfail—January 31, Topic: "Citizenship and Farm Organizations."
- District 10—Beiseker—February 1st, "Topic "Citizenship and Farm Organizations."

Any one is welcome to participate in these sessions. In District 3 registration begins at 1 p.m. All the others start registering at 9:30 a.m.

### DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR FEBRUARY

- FEBRUARY 6 — **Inflation—Robber or Benefactor?**  
How has inflation affected the Canadian farmer?  
What should be done about it?
- FEBRUARY 20 — **Twenty-fifth Birthday**—Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
- FEBRUARY 27 — **The Two-Price System**—Can the two-price system on farm products work? Can it mean greater prosperity for Canadian farmers?

ALBERTA FARM RADIO FORUM,  
521 Northern Hardware Bldg.,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

I have arranged a meeting of a few neighbours. Please send me enough material for.....families to enjoy the February series of National Farm Radio Forum. I will forward to you a report of each meeting.

Name.....

Address.....

## A Junior at the Annual Convention

by LORNE NIEHAUS

To those of us on the Junior Board, the week of December 5 - 9th will not be forgotten. Sunday we worked at the office; throughout the week we carried out the duties of ushers, mike carriers and other official jobs, and whenever we had a spare minute, we talked to the senior officials and delegates about the activities of their districts and locals.

Throughout the convention the main thoughts of the Junior officials were the Junior Camp at Gold Eye Lake and the forming of more Junior Locals, and think our ideas were received very well by the delegates.

I feel that the Juniors were given high consideration by the senior officials and delegates and our panel on: "My Responsibility in a World Society" gave us a chance to express our views on world society as it is today.

The guest speakers were enjoyed by all the Juniors and each one left us with a few more thoughts in mind.

As a Junior director, I believe this week was enjoyed and was well worth the time for all Junior directors.

## Amisk F.U.A. Local 702 News Hi-Lites

Twenty-four members of the Amisk Local 702 met on the evening of November 22 at the home of Bob Johnson.

Foreman Ingvald Mellemstrand reported a successful roundup day for FUA membership on November 14.

Three members, Mrs. Lois Prost and Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferense were elected to attend the FUA convention in Edmonton. Resolutions sent in by District 7 were read and discussed.

Mrs. Mellemstrand read an article on NFU activities in England from the Wheat Pool Budget. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Peddicord gave excellent reports of the UGG meeting and tours they attended in Winnipeg. Mr. Peddicord reported that a UGG convention is much the same as an FUA one.

The next meeting of Local 702 will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erol Manning where reports of the UFA and FUA conventions will be heard.

At the conclusion of the meeting lunch was served.



## Public Relations — Spruceville Local Does It In Style

by DAN WHITNEY

Spruceville FUA #951 has accomplished a feat in public relations that could well be emulated by other locals in any district. Sparked by some top notch thinking on the part of their executive officers, John Parsons, president, and Nelson Hall, secretary, the FUA members negotiated with their FWUA local #912 to sell their members a turkey luncheon for noon, December 7th. Upon this occasion, the members agreed to each invite a guest, representing a cross-section of the business men of Lacombe. And so 34 members played host to 34 doctors, clerks, dentists, bank managers and other business men including the local editor. Following the luncheon the guests were taken on a tour of four farms selected to show the variety of mixed farming for which the Spruceville district is well known.

Starting the tour, with a visit to the farm of John Parson, a father and son Beef Feeding Enterprise, they next visited the dairy loafing barn of Albert Kamps, complete with trench silos, it being a spotless example of modern mechanization.

At the farm of John Prins and Sons, the returns from 130 acres of potatoes stored in 2 root cellars with a capacity of 8000 bushels were inspected.

Due to remarkable co-operation from the weatherman the guests were given a demonstration of the action of the potato combine, which when harvesting requires three trucks in attendance.

The farm of FUA member, Lee Saunders equipped with a hog house accommodating 100 head head of hogs was visited, also the nutria pens operated as a sideline.

One of the 100 nutria, an exceptionally accommodating matron, delivered a baby for the edification of the guests, while there, completely shocking the doctors present, who were concerned perhaps because their professional services were not required.

Upon returning to Lacombe around 4 p.m. a speaker for the townsmen appropriately thanked and congratulated the FUA members, expressing pleasure for their increased knowledge of farming, and amazement that such a degree of effort and organization should be expended in a wonderful example of public relations.



—Courtesy Lacombe Globe.

John Prins with hand on his potato grader, John Parsons, local F.U.A. President at his left.



—Courtesy Lacombe Globe.

Loafing barn on Albert Kamp's dairy farm.

### F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP — NOVEMBER, 1960

|              | Men           | Women        | F.W.U.A.     | Assoc.    | Junior       | Total         |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| District 1   | 1050          | 503          | 269          | 1         | 396          | 2219          |
| District 2   | 739           | 509          | 124          | —         | 399          | 1971          |
| District 3   | 442           | 195          | 117          | 1         | 162          | 917           |
| District 4   | 814           | 535          | 45           | —         | 397          | 1791          |
| District 5   | 686           | 345          | 194          | 3         | 284          | 1512          |
| District 6   | 1106          | 445          | 374          | 15        | 305          | 2245          |
| District 7   | 1009          | 551          | 206          | —         | 348          | 2114          |
| District 8   | 720           | 470          | 117          | 1         | 302          | 1610          |
| District 9   | 896           | 508          | 159          | 4         | 352          | 1919          |
| District 10  | 1282          | 550          | 413          | 12        | 376          | 2633          |
| District 11  | 499           | 260          | 107          | 4         | 189          | 1059          |
| District 12  | 821           | 438          | 262          | 3         | 316          | 1840          |
| District 13  | 431           | 176          | 138          | 6         | 205          | 956           |
| District 14  | 724           | 447          | 112          | 1         | 297          | 1581          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>11,419</b> | <b>5,932</b> | <b>2,637</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>4,328</b> | <b>24,367</b> |





ALEX McCALLA

## Jr. F.U.A. President's Report

by A. F. McCALLA

### CO-OPS CONTRIBUTE TO JUNIOR CAMP PROJECT

Three Co-operative organizations from Alberta have announced cash contributions to the Gold Eye Lake Camp project. These contributions are tangible evidence that the co-operative organizations are prepared to back the idea of having a camp at Gold Eye Lake. The three organizations are the U.F.A. Co-op contributing \$3,000.00 over a three year period, the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers each contributing \$1,00.00 for the present year, with a view to further contributions in coming years.

The Camp Committee is very grateful for these contributions and will use them to the best of their ability to keep the project rolling. These three contributions were announced at the convention and the reaction was very favorable. Delegates were interested in seeing that other organizations as well as our own saw the value that could be derived from such a leadership training centre. Efforts to acquaint other co-operative organizations with the project and its needs are continuing and it is hoped that in the not too distant future other co-operatives will indicate their support of the project in either a verbal or a financial way, which ever they see fit. This is the major news in the camp fund and it gives us new hope that next spring we can let the contract for the construction of the main pavillion at Gold Eye Lake.

This construction job will cost about

\$12,000.00 in addition to the lumber which has already been purchased. It is hoped that, if the Farm Union people are able to raise, through their locals in the next three or four months, the sum of \$4,000.00 to \$6,000.00 construction can begin this year. This would be a great advantage as it would allow operations on the leadership training program to begin not later than the spring of 1962. This would bring the camp operation within the deadline set in the original proposition by the Camp Committee when the camp was kicked off in December 1958. It will not be a completed project but it will be an operational one, at least for summer activities.

Much of the lumber has now been delivered to the site and the remainder is hoped to be there by the 15th day of January. This will put materials available for the construction of cabins and the main pavillion, at the site ready for any one to go to work that may desire. The Camp Committee will be meeting early in the New Year to discuss policies with regard to cabin construction and we hope by the 15th of March to be able to announce some type of scheme by which locals or districts can participate in cabin construction.

Just a word or two on the convention. It was most successful. The Juniors were active in many ways and I think learned a great deal about the organization during their attendance at the convention. One of the main resolutions that was passed was a constitutional amendment which now elects the Junior Executive as follows:— The President and First Vice President will be elected at the Annual Convention during Farm Young Peoples Week. The second vice president and additional executive members will be elected from the board. This gives a direct coordination from the board to the executive and also gives a line of responsibility back to the board from the executive. I think this will be a valuable move in coordinating the junior activities and bringing together a closer relationship between the board and the executive in their youth activities.

In the coming months in the Organized Farmer I hope you will see reports from other members of the junior executive and the board as my time will be rather limited.

May I say at this time a "thank you" as I did at the Convention, to all people in the organization who have assisted in the Camp Project and the general junior program throughout the past year. May we count on your assistance in the coming years?

## Hunter Gets Banded Goose

(Vulcan Advocate Dec. 14/60)

George Roberts of Arrowwood has been a goose hunter for many years, but this year his bonus reward was a banded goose.

This Canada goose was shot on Mr. Roberts' farm five miles east of Arrowwood on the morning of October 4. The hunter had spotted the geese during the days previous and phoned a friend and one time resident of the area, Ralph Ayling, now of Calgary, to join him in the shoot.

The men went into the field with flashlights at about 10 p.m., October 3, to locate the exact feeding grounds and pit in.

Each man got two birds and the banded one weighed 10½ pounds. The band, carrying the number 528,26216, was sent to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Maryland from where a detailed account of the bird's history was sent to Mr. Roberts.

It was identified as a Canada Goose — local — male, banded at Farmington Bay Refuge, Farmington, Utah on June 23, 1959.

Reports of banding and recovery of these birds are the means by which information is obtained on migration routes, distribution to wintering and breeding grounds, mortality, and other subjects important in regulation and management.

Some startling facts concerning the life and migratory habits of game birds was also contained in the form received by Mr. Roberts.

A Caspian Tern was recovered 26 years after banding, a ring-billed Gull and Osprey taken after 21 years and getting closer to home, Mallards and Pintail ducks have been recovered more than 20 years after banding.

Wild birds banded in North America have been recovered as far away as Siberia, Africa, France and the mid-Pacific.

Several instances of the migration distances of the Pintail were given. One banded September 7, 1951 at Labrador was recovered in Southern England 18 days later. A Pintail banded at Brooks on July 30, 1953 was recovered at Miyaga Prefecture, Japan. Another banded in Hawaii on October 21, 1951 turned up near Edmonton September 10, 1952.

Over 100 million birds have been banded and a half million are being added each year. More than 800,000 recovery and return records are now available for study.



## 'Our defence policy is foggy, paradoxical and useless . . .'

By MAJ. GEN. W. H. S. MACKLIN

The following article taken from the Financial Post, December 3, is indicative of a line of thinking which is becoming widely held in Canada. Since defence spending in Canada accounted for  $\frac{1}{3}$  of our federal budget in 1960, or a total of over \$100 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, we believe that all possible shades of opinion should be presented for the consideration of our readers.

The appointment of a new defence minister does not seem so far to have produced any noticeable clarification of Canadian defence policy, which remains foggy, incomprehensible and paradoxical.

Take the question of the nuclear bomb.

On the one hand we have cabinet ministers constantly deploring the horrors of these monstrous devices, urging their abandonment, and crying to heaven of the dangers inherent in their possible acquisition by numerous nations that don't now have them.

We have the prime minister explicitly telling the Commons on Nov. 24 that no decision has yet been taken to arm our forces with a bomb.

Yet, simultaneously the government is busy boring tunnels in the hills near North Bay to accommodate the Bomarc missile and its fire control equipment. Vast sums, running to hundreds of millions, are being laid out on the Starfighter offensive airplane that is to replace the wholly defensive Sabres and CF-100's in eight of our squadrons in Europe.

The Starfighter will be useless without its nuclear rocket bomb, and the Bomarc, of course, will be useless either with or without a nuclear warhead.

As a weapon the Bomarc was still-born.

The commander-in-chief of NATO is publicly urging that all members be equipped with nuclear weapons under NATO control. We hear Nehru protesting loudly, pointing out justifiably that this would gravely lessen the already faint chances of a nuclear, or other, disarmament pact. But there has, to date, been no comparable publicly proclaimed opposition to Norstadt's proposal from Canada.

All of this indicates costly confusion of thought within the government about defence policy in general, and the nuclear weapon in particular.

As for the defence department, it seems to have discounted the prime

minister's reluctance to adopt the bomb, and all indications are that it has fatalistically and irrevocably accepted the concept that any future major war must inevitably be a nuclear war.

The former chairman of the Chiefs of Staffs Committee argued eloquently on this line on a recent television panel.

Pearkes made no pretense at preparation for any other sort of war, and went so far as to say in public that he did not believe such a contest could be limited to the use of the smaller tactical bombs, but would involve recourse to the all-annihilating, genocidal hydrogen weapon.

All this in spite of the fact that Mr. Khrushchov, no friend of ours, has been saying for months that this sort of war would make no sense, and has even involved himself in an acrimonious dispute with his Chinese ally, and some of his own countrymen, over the point.

I have previously expressed the opinion, and will now repeat, that if nuclear war starts, with all the frightful consequences that will follow, it is much more likely to be our side, rather than the Russian, that will fire the first bomb. The Russian has more sense, and is doing nicely the way things are going. He has no wish to commit suicide.

But the way they talk, and they talk a lot, it sometimes seems that the mandarins of the U.S. Air Force could be capable of doing just that, and dragging the rest of us along in the holocaust.

The astounding, and rather horrifying thing, is, that no matter what the prime minister may say, our government, or at least our defence department, seems to have concluded that, if peace and disarmament negotiations fail, then the mass destruction of human life, without regard to age or sex, and the pollution of the whole earth with deadly fall-out will be the only alternative, and a quite acceptable method of making war.

Then consider the really astonishing weight given in our defence policy to the hopeless concept of producing a direct military defence of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, that is, a defence of the

The accompanying article, dealing with Canada's Defence Policy appeared in the Financial Post, in November, 1960.

The writer, Major General Macklin is a former Adjutant General of the Canadian Army. He retired in 1954, and now makes his home in Ottawa. He is noted as a critic of Canada's defence policies and has frequently written and spoken strongly against them. He pulls no punches, as readers will note, and because of his lifetime training in military matters, his criticisms deserve serious consideration by all Canadians.

bases of the U.S. strategic air force, both here and in Europe.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has clung to the cult of the jet interceptor with far more tenacity than even the much scoffed-at blimps of the cavalry clung to their horses, long after those beasts had ceased to have any military value in face of the machine gun and barbed wire.

In the past decade we have poured billions into a long series of these interceptors, and into gigantic air bases, radar chains and control systems that go with them. This has affected our whole economy for the worse.

We have had the Vampire, Sabre, CF-100, the luckless, discarded Arrow, and the Shooting Star trainer. Also there were the incredibly expensive engines that went into them, the Orenda and Iroquois.

Every one of these machines, except the trainer, was from its inception, useless for the military task for which it was designed. Not one of them is now capable, or ever was capable, of preventing the Russian from landing a bomb on Toronto, or on some selected U.S. air base, if the Russian sets out to do it. This is, and has been, true whether the bomb comes in a rocket or in a manned bomber.

The reason is, of course, that the bomb is far too big for any direct defence to cope. If the defence shoots down nine attackers and the 10th hits Toronto, the city vanishes in a radioactive dust cloud. The strongest proponents of NORAD do not argue that it is so effective as to get nine out of 10 or anything like it, and none of them even pretend that NORAD can deal with a rocket.



I recently heard the parliamentary assistant to the defence minister say in a public speech that a direct defence against the nuclear bomb cannot be produced, after which he went on to justify the present gigantic efforts of the government to produce this through NORAD. The speech was typical of the mental confusion prevailing in his department.

The significant thing about the U-2 spy plane incident was not that the Russians shot the aircraft down (if indeed they did so), but that it got to the middle of Russia, and that its flight was preceded by dozens of others, wholly successful.

Why should we delude ourselves that NORAD is any better than Russia's air defences?

Mr. Harkness recently visited Washington to make a "courtesy call" on the U.S. Defence Secretary. It was widely assumed that he probably discussed the acquisition of yet another jet interceptor, possibly the Voodoo. Some editors and writers also speculated that the minister may have tried to trade off our excellent CL-44 transports for these Voodoos.

This would certainly be a poor way to solve our defence problems. We do not need this Voodoo, or any of its type. It would be better called the "Hoodoo." If we buy it at tremendous cost the money will be wasted. Any new interceptor will be just as useless as its predecessors, especially as we are now well into the missile age.

If the U.S. wants the CL-44, supposed to be the best of its kind, let them buy it and help reduce our colossal trading deficit.

And for that matter the RCAF ought to forget about obsolete interceptors and buy some CL-44s for itself.

It could use quite a number, being at present deplorably feeble in load-lifting air power, as the Congo incident showed once more.

In addition to the fact that no direct defence of the nuclear deterrent is possible there is also the fact that the deterrent does not need such defence.

The U.S. strategic air force is located at over 70 bases, in four continents and many countries. The idea that all of these, or even any large proportion of them could be knocked out of action by one gigantic raid, or rocket salvo, all at once and before their bombers could take off to retaliate, is fantastic.

The chances of mistakes or misses would be so enormous as to make such an attempt on Russia's part the supreme folly of all time, since failure would lay

her open to retaliatory destruction on a stupendous scale.

Indeed, a U.S. senator said recently on television:

"If they try it we will take them apart."

Eisenhower has stated publicly that the deterrent cannot be destroyed.

Moreover, we must bear in mind that the nuclear deterrent power is steadily and rapidly passing from the U.S. Air Force to the U.S. Navy. This may be an anathema to the moguls of the air force, after decades of boasting of the supremacy of "air power", but it is a hard fact.

The nuclear-powered submarine *George Washington* sailed the other day with 16 Polaris nuclear missiles aboard. She is the first of many. She certainly needs no "air defence", because her defence is in her mobility. An enemy can't knock her out by surprise if he doesn't know where she is.

She and her kind will produce a far stronger and more effective form of deterrent than any static air bases, and one with fewer political complications, despite the fuss over the proposed nuclear submarine base in Scotland.

As the London "Times" recently remarked fervently:

"Keep deterrents out at sea,  
Where the real estate is free,  
And they're far away from me."

All of this indicates that the time for a complete new appreciation or re-appraisal of Canada's defence policy is long overdue.

The recent Speech from the Throne says:

"Disarmament under international control is the key to world peace. Until such time as (this) can be achieved it is necessary to maintain well trained and well armed defence forces, adequate to meet defence obligations."

That is all the 2,000 word speech devotes to defence, which has eaten up from 30 to 40% of the national revenue for 10 years.

Parliament wrestles with such mighty problems as trade and railway deficits, unemployment and the wheat surplus, while we go on sinking hundreds of millions a year into an air defence system that never was any good in the nuclear age and never will be.

We have to realize, and accept, that if full-scale nuclear war ensues our civilization will be destroyed, and maybe the human race with it.

None of our armed forces will save us, and there will not be any "national survival" of Canada as we know it.

Pearkes made it clear to the Com-

mons last summer that none of our armed forces can defend us, once a nuclear war starts.

It is obvious from all this that this country should get out of NORAD. Not because of sentimental ideas of "neutrality" or of "protecting our national sovereignty", but simply and solely because NORAD is a useless military instrument, and unnecessary, even if it had any nominal military effectiveness.

After that we should redesign, and re-equip the armed forces so that they will be of some use to carry out the strategic decisions of our own government, which unfortunately is not now the case.

We should keep completely out of the nuclear bomb league. There are enough bombs now to blow up the world, and any we could add to the stock would be superfluous.

The first and most basic reform should be the unification of the armed forces at the top under chief of staff, and the abolition of the clumsy, ineffective Chiefs of Staffs Committee of six. Nothing but entrenched vested interests in the Services, and blimpish sentimentality, blocks this obvious, commonsense move.

The RCAF should give up its worthless interceptors and get some real air power that will be independent of the U.S. Air Force—load lifters of all types and ranges, and tactical aircraft.

The army should be modernized and made mobile by getting its own tactical and administrative air lift.

To deny this to the army is absurd, and to treat aircraft as sacred cows, only to be tended by a priesthood dressed blue, is an outworn concept.

To suggest, as does the Speech from the Throne, that we have been maintaining the army in condition "to meet our defence obligations" is to make a mockery of the facts.

Our merchant marine should be recreated, by subsidy if necessary, and the Royal Canadian Navy should get back to its old role of convoy.

To sum up, what we need is a unified, compact task force, with ships, aircraft, vehicles, armaments and men, so organized and trained that it can go anywhere at speed, by sea or land or air, with some significant striking force in all elements at the end of the journey.

This can be produced for less money than is now being squandered on outworn concepts, and outdated aircraft.

It is not more money the defence department needs. Perhaps the prime requisite is the substitution of additional cerebral grey matter for a slice of its swollen budget.



## Social Factors In Mental Illness

(Excerpts from a report given by Dr. W. Forster at the Mental Health Seminar in May.)

A first approach to the social factors we want to examine, would be to consider broadly the mental hospital admission rate for various ages, various districts, various occupational groups and so on. This is not without its dangers. For instance, we know that admission rates to mental hospitals are high in towns and low in rural areas. This might mean that the stress of city life leads to mental breakdowns. But it can mean other things: it might mean that the unstable type of person tends to drift to the city, or it might mean that people are more tolerant of mentally disturbed people in the country and so do not force them into a mental hospital, or it may even mean that since most mental hospitals are built near town people from the town tend to use them.

The figures for admission rates by ages are interesting:

Between the ages of 20 and 55 around 100 per hundred thousand of people in this age group were admitted to a mental hospital for the first time.

From age 55 to 75, around 144 to 174 per hundred thousand.

BUT at the age 75 and over, the figures were 275 per hundred thousand.

These figures clearly show that more elderly patients are going to the mental hospital than in other age groups, and that the older you are, the better chance you have of being admitted. These statistics also showed that elderly people tend to stay in hospital whereas younger age groups might be discharged, and in fact closer observation showed that the elderly tended to die in the mental hospital.

Some of the possible social causes of mental disorders in old age are potentially remediable. Loneliness, for instance, is a great problem of the aged. Isolation, physical illness, fear of losing independence, and diminished income set the stage for mental disturbance and suicidal attempts. In our society, families break up early. The children are mobile socially and geographically and after they have left the parental home, the parents grow old without their emotional or practical support.

When one looks more specifically at occupations, one finds that such people as foremen, bus drivers, policemen and

servicemen have a lower incidence of mental disorder than other occupations. Probably here, one is seeing the effect of personnel selection.

Dock labourers have a very much lower incidence of mental disorder than the average. Here, one might think that the degree of job and financial security that a dock labourer has obtained in the United Kingdom might protect him against breakdown.

Kitchen hands and casual labourers show a very high incidence of mental illness. The first thing one thinks of here is that possibly these casual jobs are a refuge for the unstable drifters who are liable to schizophrenia, or indeed for persons already schizophrenic who cannot hold a better job.

Marital status is related to mental disorder. The figures show that the incidence of mental disorder is highest amongst single people, next highest amongst the widowed, and least amongst the married. Further consideration of the figures shows that people who are married or who have been married also tend to leave the mental hospitals sooner than single people.

It seems probable that people susceptible to an illness such as schizophrenia rarely marry, or if they do, the marriage is not successful. They do not leave the hospital so soon either because they are this sort of person or because they have no one to look after them.

Whenever one sees a cartoon about mental illness, (and it is significant that mental illness is the only illness about which jokes are made) one sees the ill person looking ahead of him in a vague way and dressed up as Napoleon. At the time of Napoleon, no doubt it was usual for patients with delusions of grandeur and transformation of the personality to consider that they were him. But nowadays it would be quite unlikely. Delusions are related to the time and age that we live in and to the sort of background from which we come.

In the United States, for instance, when the native born white develops delusions of grandeur, they are related to the dollar. The immigrant, who comes from a background which has been more concerned with learning rather than money as a means of social status is likely to develop delusions centering around philosophy and literature. The negro in the United States who has had a background neither of money nor of learning in his society develops grandiose delusions centering around God and religion.

## Farm Women Concerned

(Lethbridge Herald)

It is not unusual for women to face the unpleasant realities of life with more fortitude, and corrective action, than men. The Farm Women's Union of Alberta in annual convention in Edmonton is to be congratulated for the frank, honest and realistic discussions it held regarding the state of agriculture.

The farm women have come up with suggestions which, if put into practice, could benefit Canadian agriculture. They have asked for government economic assistance for adult education for men leaving farms for other occupations. The FWUA points out that farm population is declining. It is estimated that in 20 years 50 per cent of present farm units will have disappeared. This will result in less influence by farmers, and the farm women advocate improved public relations to provide an information program which will assist in gaining just treatment for agriculture.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, president of the FWUA, pointed out the alarming change of farm business into the hands of those not actually farmers. The president challenged those who have started the chant "inefficient farmers must go." Mrs. Braithwaite said figures show that in the last 10 years farmers have increased their efficiency by 65 per cent, while they have been rewarded by a seven per cent decline in farm prices.

We can disagree with only one speaker who has been reported at the convention. Dr. Helen C. Abel, head of the rural sociology unit of the economics division of the federal department of agriculture, said farm wives who want to stay on farms must help their husbands survive economically. This will not be a new role for women. Until the recent popularity of working wives and mothers in towns and cities, farm women were the career women of society.

Many a farm wife has been responsible for the solvency of her husband's farm. Many a farm woman has brought substantial returns to a farm by raising chickens, milking cows, making butter and raising a garden. Often the "pin money" of the farm woman was the only hard cash which came to a farm. The farm wife's role has changed slightly but she remains, in many cases, a real partner to her husband, sharing work, responsibility and earning power.

The FWUA convention demonstrates women are clear thinking, responsible, and very important members of farm economy. We salute their integrity and initiative on the farm front.



## F.W.U.A. President's Report

by MRS. C. R. BRAITHWAITE

By the time you read these words of mine, we will be well into the New Year of 1961. We will then be able to look back and see where our paths have led us. Were they in line with our goal? How far did we come in achieving these goals?

I think the F.W.U.A. this year took us into the many fields that farm women are deeply concerned with. And what a different viewpoint the students from the University of Alberta gave us, these students Mohen Vadekar, Bombay, India; Sami Ibrahim,, Cairo, U.A.R., the young lady from Japan, Taka Ohkubo, and Bhushan Vasudeva, New Delhi, India. I thought Mr. Vadekar made a point when he said, "What right has any denomination to come to my country and tell me I'm a heathen, that I need to see the light. I don't say I'm superior because I am Hindu. A western attitude of superiority confined to material progress could be accepted.

Miss Ohkubo said that while the present Japanese Government appears to be aligned with the west, the recent riots indicated that the Japanese people objected to having no choice in the matter. The Japanese people would like true independence and do not want Japan to become an American satellite.

Mr. Vasudeva, in reply to a question, said he thought parliamentary democracy would continue in India, if the material progress that the present government would be able to make in gaining the bare necessities of life for the people continued. Present progress is not as fast as it should be. However he thought the present form of Government would continue. He stated that the rate of progress under communism is faster than under Democracy.

Mr. Ibrahim of the U.A.R. disagreed with this last statement. He thought that progress only seems to be faster because the Capitalistic countries have reached a peak of achievement at which growth levels off, while Communist Countries are still in the development stages. Mr. Ibrahim said that the United Arab Republic would prefer aid from the West as they fear the Russians because Russians spread Communism as a religion. Funny, isn't it? We have politics in Canada like that too?

We heard from the Consumers Association, the Co-operative Women's Guild, the Home and School Federation, the A.C.W.W. Area Vice President, Dr.

Helen Abell, who spoke on Farm Homes and Home Makers. We were pleased that Mrs. C. R. Wood, M.L.A., took time to come to our convention. I am firmly of the opinion that we need to become better acquainted with our women M.L.A.'s to get support for our policies. All in all we covered quite a field, and the Junior F.U.A. added to this by a fine panel discussion on "My responsibility in a World Society." Followed by slides and a talk on "Russia as I Saw It," by John Decore, who had visited Russia last summer.

Several things rather surprised me at our convention. One was the defeat of setting up a Hog Marketing Board in Alberta as soon as the other provinces were ready to move in that direction, yet on the other hand the convention instructed the F.U.A. to set up a Hog Committee to accelerate promotion of a more efficient hog marketing program. It seems to me one contradicts the other. What does it mean? How can any group set up a more efficient hog marketing program without Marketing Boards? I think the average person is too easily persuaded by those who stand to gain by keeping marketing boards out. Every speaker in opposition to Marketing Boards stress the compulsory features of these plans. We need to remember first of all that the reason for the compulsory features are to prevent people from operating outside the plan and obtaining all the benefits, while refusing to accept the regulations, and responsibilities that are necessary to finance and operate such a program. Its as simple as that and the longer the farmer waits to set up these Boards the harder it is going to be.

The next surprise at the convention was the instruction to go ahead and set up a National Farm Union and yet not accept the responsibilities of financing such a Union. I am sure if the F.U.A. Executive can interpret these things and make them work without finances, member support, etc, they will go down in history as oracles of no mean ability.

I am very pleased that so many women were able to take part in our convention this year. Many reasons were given to me for this but I think the real reason is that women are concerned over agriculture and the social aspects of rural life. If we want these things for our families then we have to work for them. Congratulations women members of the F.W.U.A. and the F.U.A. You are doing a good job, keep it up!

Recently I was extended an invitation by the Canadian Committee for the Con-

trol of Radiation Hazards to be a member of this Committee. I have accepted because I believe it is the duty of every citizen to do what they can to prevent a nuclear war. Information is available as to the terrible defects caused by nuclear fallout and the tragedy of it all is that these defects continue through generation after generation of humanity. I have no desire to will such a heritage to my children and I don't think the women in other lands have any wish for this either. Each one of us can do something by joining the Voice of Women to prevent nuclear war. Join them and take your rightful stand.

May the year 1961 be a brighter one and one of greater achievements for agriculture.

## F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

This has been election time in many of the FWUA locals and the results of those elections are as follows:

### Smoky Lake F.W.U.A. (Smoky Lake)

President—Mrs. Grace Polylk,

Vice-President—Mrs. Doris Sokolotovsky,

Social Conveners—Mrs. Doris Kuchmak, Mrs. Doris Romanchuk,

Club Reporter—Mrs. Doris Mandzuk,

Audit Committee—Mrs. Rose Rubuliak, Mrs. Anne Achtymchuk.

### High River F.W.U.A. (High River)

President—Mrs. C. Schacht,

Secretary—Mrs. E. L. Wake

### Raven Valley F.W.U.A. (Raven)

President—Mrs. E. S. MacDonald,

Vice-President—Mrs. J. H. Savage,

Secretary—Mrs. E. Gloer, returned by acclamation,

Treasurer—Mrs. J. A. Jensen.

### Sunnynook F.W.U.A. (Sunnynook)

President—Mrs. Hazel Heck,

Vice-President—Mrs. Dorothy Anderson,

News-Correspondent—Mrs. Annie

Dornan,

Safety Convener—Mrs. Annie Stifle.

### Freedom-Naples F.W.U.A. (Rreedom)

President—Mrs. Mary Properzi,

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Dorothy Steinbring,

Secretary—Mrs. Philiphine Albers,

Social Committee—Mrs. Florence Anderson, Mrs. Alva Smith, Mrs. Eddie Enders.

### Hope Valley F.W.U.A. (Edegrton)

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laureen Taylor,

President—Mrs. Blanche Chesterman

Secretary—Mrs. Barbara Trefiak,

Conveners: Sick—Mrs. Lorna Rubler,

Red Cross—Mrs. Hilda James; Work

Secretary—Mrs. Olga Koroluk.

(Continued on page 30)



# National Health Insurance

by MRS. PAUL BELIK

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act was passed by Parliament in April, 1957.

At present all of the provinces operate such scheme. Thus all provinces provide insured services in accordance with agreements under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

## Coverage

Under the Federal Act the provinces must make insured services available to all residents. Residents of the province are defined in the regulations as persons legally entitled to remain in Canada, who make their home and are ordinarily present in the province; tourists, transients or visitors to the province are specifically excluded.

## Federal Contributions

The amount of the federal contribution to the provinces is calculated on the basis of a formula contained in the Act. It has been designed in such a way as to provide greater federal assistance to those provinces in which the per capita cost of hospital care is lower. The formula is also designed to provide for an equitable federal contribution to the provinces, having regard to the considerable variation in the per capita costs between the provinces.

The effect of this formula is that the high-cost provinces receive a lower percentage of their costs from the federal government than do the low-cost provinces. The more that provincial costs exceed the national costs, the lower the percentage of the federal contribution will be.

The federal contributions amount to approximately half of the provincial costs across the country, although in individual provinces it may vary as much as seven to eight per cent above or below half the costs.

The province is required to approve the costs of each hospital and these approved costs form a basis of the federal sharing formula.

## The Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Plan

Persons moving to Alberta from a province which provides hospital insurance will be covered by the Alberta Plan upon the expiry of the coverage they bring with them, providing they qualify as a resident.

## Benefits

Provisions under the Alberta Hospitalization Plan include:

1. bed accommodation and meals at a standard ward level;

2. necessary nursing service;
3. laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic procedures;
4. drugs, biologicals and preparations when administered in the hospital;
5. use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities, including necessary equipment and supplies;
6. routine surgical supplies;
7. use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities, where available.

Alberta pays out-of-province benefits in cases of emergency; upon referral; or when the hospital which is situated outside of the province, is more accessible to the Alberta resident than a hospital within the province. The rates at which Alberta pays the hospital (or, upon receipt of evidence of payment, reimburses the insured person), may not exceed the rates payable for similar services in Alberta (less the amount of authorized charges) in an amount not to exceed \$13.00 daily.

In Alberta the responsibility for fixing the rates to individual hospitals, rests with the Minister of Health.

The provinces are free to devise their own methods for financing the provincial share of costs. Alberta raises a portion of its share of costs from a mill rate levied on property.

Included in the Agreement, Alberta has made provisions for levying charges directly to patients for insured services, where the charges vary between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day (\$1.00 per day for a new born), depending upon the category of the hospital.

Although there are certain restrictions in regard to free choice of hospital which is made available under the Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Act, an individual who is eligible for hospital benefits has a choice of hospital within the province, if, in the opinion of the doctor, he needs hospital care.

Drugs, biologicals and related preparations are not covered under the plan, when the supplies or drugs are not considered necessary for the treatment of the patient while in hospital and are intended for use after discharge from hospital, and drugs, which in the opinion of the hospital pharmacy committee of hospitals having 180 beds and over, and the joint pharmacy committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, are not required for the proper treatment of the patient under standard ward in-patient care.

If a patient requests a private or semi-private accommodation, he must pay the difference. The hospitalization plan does not cover doctors' fees, or ambulance service.

## Out-Patient Services

Alberta does not provide any out-patient services under the federal-provincial program, although the province has provided for old age pensioners who have hospitalization and medical services entitlement and are provided with a benefits card by the Department of Public Welfare. For persons not included in this group out-patient services are not provided.

## Chronic Hospitalization

The chronic patient may be admitted to hospital by a physician providing he or she is a resident and in need of chronic hospital care. The charge is \$1.50 per patient day in a chronic hospital, or the regular co-insurance charge if the patient is in an approved active treatment hospital. As a temporary measure, until sufficient auxiliary hospital beds are available, chronic hospitalization is also provided in certain nursing homes that have made contracts with the Department of Public Health and the charge to the patient is also \$1.50 per day.

## Free Standard Ward Hospitalization For Certain Individuals

The province of Alberta will pay co-insurance for the following:

- (a) persons in receipt of a pension or allowance in which the province participates and who are authorized to hold a hospitalization entitlement card issued by the Department of Public Welfare, and the dependents of such persons;
- (b) persons whose hospitalization is authorized by an Arthritis Clinic operated by the Department of Public Health;
- (c) persons whose hospitalization has been approved by a Cancer Clinic operated by the Department of Public Health for the first 7 days of hospitalization;
- (d) persons who have been afflicted by poliomyelitis and are admitted to an approved hospital for treatment as a consequence of being so afflicted;
- (e) persons classed as maternity patients for a period up to 12 days together with a newborn for a similar period.

Dr. J. D. Wallace, formerly of Wainwright, was appointed Director, Hospital Division of Alberta, early in 1960. If you have any further queries, Dr. J. D. Wallace will be pleased to help you. His address:

J. D. Wallace, M.D.,  
Director, Hospital Division,  
Room 228, Administration Building,  
10820 - 98 Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alberta.



## Cheap Grain For Feed Mills

by CLARE ANDERSON

Farmers: Don't sacrifice your grain at fire sale prices to feed mills, feed lots, or any one else. If you need cash use a cash advance which is available to you with no interest charges. Your elevator agent will make out your cheque for approximately half of the initial value of grain up to a 6 bushel quota.

In my own case 500 specified acres on a 6 bushel quota allowed 3,000 bushels on which 35 cents per bushel was paid on barley, making a cash advance cheque of \$1,050.00. All that was required of me was that I sign a statement that I have on hand at least that amount of grain. Repayment will be made on this basis, that half of each delivery, after the unit quota is filled, will be subtracted from each grain delivery, or repayment can be made in cash at any time up to the end of the crop year.

The National Farmers' Union (formerly I.F.U.C.) board meeting in Saskatoon in December wired Prime Minister Diefenbaker and the Canadian Wheat Board, asking that the order allowing feed mills to buy grain outside the Canadian Wheat Board be rescinded.

Feed grain prices as a result of the relaxing of regulations have dropped as much as 33% in Manitoba. Feed mills in the Saskatoon area in mid December were paying — oats 42c, barley 55c and wheat was quoted at 80c.

Prices in Alberta have not declined to this extent but barley was being bought at 65c to 70c with wheat at about \$1.05. This is still about 10% below the Canadian Wheat Board price without calculating final payments, or payments from your co-operative elevators.

Will this general lowering of the price level of grain sell any more grain?

Certainly not. In total all that it will mean is more grain sold, by the farmer who thinks he must sell at any price to move a few more bushels, than his neighbor, who will certainly, as a result, sell less through the C.W.B. This means lower C.W.B. final payments.

The most serious effect I can see will be felt by the mixed farmer and most farmers in Alberta are in this category, at least a part of their grain is fed on the farm. These are the farmers

who have diversified their operations and have been able to turn unsaleable surplus of grain into hogs, eggs, turkeys, and finishing beef cattle—one of the most rapidly expanding farm enterprises. This grain marketed through meat products has brought extra farm income and made it possible for the family farm to actually receive better than market prices of grain fed to livestock. Beef feeding experiments at the university last year showed that feed oats cost them 55c per bushel, barley 82c per bushel and when or marketed through steers with all other costs subtracted the return was 79c on feed oats and \$1.11 on feed barley.

Most of the livestock in Alberta is fed by farmers on their own farms, feeding their own grain and often buying feeders for this purpose. Cheap grain to feed mills will certainly result in cheaper feed being available to the larger commercial feeder. This, in turn, will encourage over production, thus

lowering prices, so that the family livestock farm who have been able to market mainly their own grain will be competing with this low cost feed. Undoubtedly the result will be a lower margin of profit on the grain sold through feeding live stock.

A significant example of this can be shown. In spite of a forecast of slightly lower livestock prices the demand for feeders to make use of this available cheap feed has forced the price of stock steer calves from a top price of 20c in October to a top price of 25c in December. The only one who will be able to show a margin of profit on these 25c feeders will be the feeder who buys cheap grain. The farmer who feeds his own grain will show a very low return for it. Orderly marketing of grain is in the best interest of the grain producer as well as the mixed farmer. Cheap grain can only result in lower livestock prices and lower income for farmers generally.

## INTRODUCING . . .

### A Farm Fire & Floater Insurance Pool For F.U.A. Members

At your request, the F.U.A. Insurance Committee is going ahead with an F.U.A. Farm Fire and Floater Insurance Pool during 1961. It will be underwritten by Co-operative Fire & Casualty Company.

The Pool is being established to provide F.U.A. members with good insurance service at cost. If you have Farm Fire Insurance or Farm Floater Insurance policies due for renewal or need additional amounts, **see your local Co-op Insurance agent** and ask him to arrange it for you in the F.U.A. Pool.

F.U.A. members already insured with Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company will have their policies included in the F.U.A. Pool on renewal.

FILL IN the Coupon below if you would like more information on the F.U.A. Farm Fire and Floater Insurance Pool.

To:  
F.U.A. CENTRAL OFFICE,  
9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

F.U.A. Membership No.....

My present fire insurance expires:.....



## F.U.A. Convention Turns Down Immediate Action on Hog Marketing Board

by C. E. Anderson

The F.U.A. annual Convention this year was planned to bring out as much information on Hog Marketing and Marketing Boards as possible so as to give the delegates a background of information to decide on whether to take action to attempt to establish a Hog Marketing Board.

Professor William McKenzie of the Economic Branch of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Alberta spoke to the convention on "Marketing from the Farm" in which he outlined our marketing of hogs, as at present, and what we might expect of a marketing Board. Professor McKenzie is particularly well qualified to do this as he has prepared, with L. E. Poetschke, 2 publications, "The Development of Producer Controlled Marketing Boards in Canadian Agriculture" and "Price Determination in the Alberta Hog Marketing." In this talk he made two significant points —

1. Co-ops cannot achieve increased bargaining power and cannot become price setters because farmers **will not** voluntarily support them in sufficient volume. The co-operative has achieved more for its members by taking the product forward into the marketing channel and by performing the marketing service as cheaply, or cheaper, than other firms in the process. The uniting of production with distribution has made the producer a shareholder in the marketing services and he received benefit from the efficient performance of these services by marketing co-operative. But this must not be confused with increased bargaining power.

2. Bargaining power can be achieved by Marketing Boards and benefits can accrue in hog marketing but benefits will be limited. Mr. McKenzie claims that the prairie region has enough in common to form a regional board, but will always be in conflict with Ontario producers who he believes would never agree to any limit of production, so that therefore significantly higher prices could not be achieved.

The following morning at the convention, Professor McKenzie chaired a panel discussion on Hog Marketing.

Mr. Bentley, A.F.A. President and a number of the subcommittee of the Interprovincial Hog Marketing Committee reported on their investigation of Ontario Hog Marketing Board.

The significant point in the report was that benefits have accrued to the producers, but that the benefits had not been as great as some had anticipated. The Committee put forward two recommendations:

1. Three or more provinces should integrate plans to control a majority of Canada's hogs.

2. A detailed educational program is a must in order to properly acquaint all concerned with what Marketing Boards can and cannot do before any vote is even suggested.

The other panel members were Clare Anderson, Charlie Hayes, President of A.L.C., and Jack Perkins of the Western Hog Growers. Mr. Bert Duncan of the Hog Producers Association of Vermilion was to have been a panel member but was unable to attend.

Mr. Hayes' strong presentation on behalf of supporting our A.L.C. should have impressed delegates with the importance of better supporting our marketing co-op.

Jack Perkins pointed to declining hog prices, from 1950 to 1960, and blamed this on price support. He claims farmers would be better off with no government interference in marketing or with no government assistance or price supports. The delegates in the question period certainly disagreed with this point of view.

Following the panel discussion the convention turned down a resolution asking that we attempt to set up a Hog Marketing Board in Alberta as soon as the other provinces are ready to move in this direction.

The next resolution asked the F.U.A. to set up a hog marketing committee to accelerate promotion of a more efficient hog marketing program, and received nearly unanimous support of the delegates.

This nearly contradictory action indicates that with the information and opinions expressed at the convention the delegates agreed that some definite action must be taken to improve Hog Marketing but were not ready to support an immediate move to Hog Marketing Board.

The special project of 250 discussion meetings from all districts in Alberta on the topic of Hog Marketing representing 2,000 farmers did not agree

## Community Pastures In Alberta

The Alberta Land and Forests Utilization Committee will have three community pastures in operation by the spring of 1961. These pastures, says G. R. Sterling, chairman of the Utilization Committee, are located north-east of Two Hills, south and east of Minburn and 11 miles north of Wanham.

The Rannock pasture (north-east of Two Hills) carried 500 cattle in 1958 and 878 head, in addition to approximately 400 suckling calves, in 1959. The Minburn pasture, only partially completed, carried 176 full-grown cattle and 100 suckling calves this year. Neither the Minburn nor the Wanham pastures will be stocked to capacity in 1961 because fencing of the areas has not yet been completed.

An irrigated pasture has been partially constructed at Seven Persons and six more will be made as money becomes available. At present \$50,000 a year is allotted by the government for the construction of pastures in irrigated areas of the province.

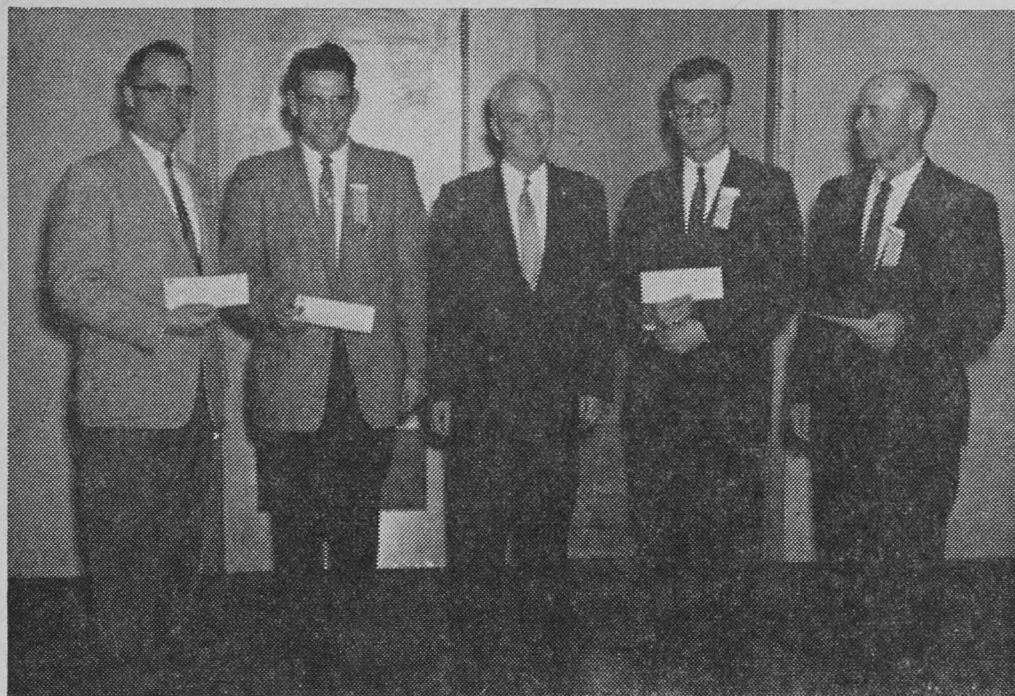
According to Mr. Sterling, the Committee have received requests to establish community pastures in the following municipalities and counties. Work will commence in some of these areas in 1961. The estimated size of each pasture is included in the table.

| General Location | Total Acreage (Approximate) |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ponoka           | 91,520 acres                |
| Smoky Lake       | 9,600 acres                 |
| Stony Plain      | 30,869 acres                |
| Thorhild         | 29,440 acres                |
| Westlock         | 10,240 acres                |
| Wetaskiwin       | 13,440 acres                |

with the convention delegates in regard to Marketing Boards. They reported that a large majority felt the need for more bargaining power. Two thirds of the meetings favored production control. 52% of 2,000 Alberta farmers felt Marketing Boards would give farmers this needed increased bargaining power. 25% favored co-operative marketing and 20% suggested competitive selling through public auction. Only 4% were satisfied with present hog marketing.

The Hog Committee that the convention recommended to be set up will certainly have a job to consolidate farm opinion. Some real constructive action is needed and farmers will be looking for some real leadership from this committee.





Ken McIntosh, Paul Babey, George Church, Ted Chudyk and Ralph Wilson.

The \$700.00 in prizes, donated by U.F.A. Co-op to be divided among the four Farmers' Union districts which showed the largest percentage sign-up in the recent F.U.A. membership drive, have been presented.

Mr. George E. Church, president of U.F.A. Co-op, made the presentations at the recently concluded convention of the F.U.A. in Edmonton.

First prize of \$250.00 went to District 6 and was accepted for the district by the Director Ted Chudyk of Vegreville.

Second prize of \$200.00 was won by District 1 and received for the district by Director Ken McIntosh of Grande Prairie.

Third prize of \$150.00 was won by District 4 and accepted for the district by Director Paul Babey of Beavertown.

Fourth prize of \$100.00 went to District 7 and was received by Director Ralph Wilson of Vermilion.

Speaking briefly, each of the four men paid tribute to the efforts of canvassers and others in their districts who made possible the success in winning prizes.

## WHAT ABOUT FARM MACHINERY?

During the next two or three months farmers will be taking stock of their machinery. Time marches on even in the life of a machine, and finally, whether he has the money or not, a farmer must trade or pension the old one off, and get something more reliable, or more efficient.

The Farmers' Union strongly recommends to its members that they deal with their own machinery Co-op — Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd. C.C.I.L. as it is known, has survived the chaotic conditions of the farm machinery business during the 1950's and, during the past two years, has made remarkable progress. We have good reason to believe that the report of their 1960 business, which will be presented to their annual meeting in March, will show a remarkable success story.

Here is one way in which we can help ourselves—by building up our own machinery business, with our own welfare in mind. C.C.I.L. has depots at Calgary, Berwyn, Grande Prairie, Hanna, Innisfail, Lethbridge, Sedgewick, Stettler, St. Paul, Wainwright, Westlock, and Wetaskiwin.

Drop a line to F.U.A. head office if you want further information.

## News From The U.F.A. Co-op

Cheques totalling \$128,079.00 are in the mails for Alberta farmers, representing payment of U.F.A. Co-op deferred dividends for the years 1954 and 1955. This payment was authorized by delegates at the recent annual meeting of the U.F.A. Co-op. This has the effect of placing the organization on a five year revolving door plan. The total of the five years of deferred dividends outstanding is \$1,368,599.00. Since 1935 U.F.A. Co-op has declared dividends to Alberta farmers totalling three and half million dollars, of which amount over two million dollars has been returned in cash to these farmers. The operation of this farmer-owned business is an outstanding example of self help on the part of farmers in reducing their costs of production.

**BEST  
WISHES  
FOR 1961  
May It  
Develop  
Peace  
and  
Goodwill**

**The  
Canadian  
Co-operative  
Implements  
Limited**



## Amisk F.U.A. Hi-Lites

THE DECEMBER MEETING of the Amisk FUA Local 702 was held at the home of Mr. Mrs. Erol Manning with 19 members and 2 visitors present.

EXCELLENT REPORTS of the Annual Convention were heard from the three delegates, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Ferense and Mrs. Louis Prost.

MRS. FERENSE in attending the FWUA section reported that due to the labor shortage 98% of all farm women work outside the home.

MRS. PROST in her report on the FUA section noted that of the 575 delegates in attendance, one-half were women.

MR. FERENSE devoted most of his report to the controversial Hog Marketing Problem. District 7 once again was awarded 4th prize in its membership drive. These awards are given yearly by the UFA Co-op.

BOB JOHNSON, delegate to the UFA Convention at Calgary, gave an account of the increase in sales in the Farm Supply Division as well as an increase in sales of petroleum.

Guest speaker at the Banquet was Mr. Ed Nelson, President of the FUA. Mr. Love of the ACWA in commenting on the excellence of Mr. Nelson's talk compared him to the late Henry Wise Wood.

MRS. MELLEMSTRAND read an excerpt from the Wheat Pool Budget on some startling farm facts — plastic bags containing vegetables cost more than the farmer gets for the carrots, or other vegetables.

FIVE DELEGATES were chosen to attend the Work Shop sponsored by the FU & CDA at Wainwright on January 30. They will receive a course instructing them in Leadership and Organizational Structure. The five delegates were: Bob Johnson, Bob Manning, Ingvald Mellemstrand, Louis Prost and August Abrasart.

IT WAS DECIDED to hold a whist drive in the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prost on Friday January 6.

### F.W.U.A. HI-LITES . . .

(Continued from page 25)

#### Swalwell F.W.U.A. (Swalwell)

President—Mrs. W. J. Howe,  
Vice-Pres—Mrs. Geo. Fyten,  
Treasurer—Mrs. Fred Wulff,  
Reporter & Convener—Mrs. E. W. Gore.

#### Edwell F.W.U.A. (Penhold)

President—Mrs. Phyllis Graham,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Eva Mace,



THE REGISTRATION DESK — The rush of registering delegates at the Annual Convention was capably handled in 1960 by the U.G.G. field staff as has been the case for many years. Above can be seen the staff in readiness as the first few delegates came in. Seated at extreme right is Mrs. Mae Roberts, F.W.U.A. Director from District 14.

Secretary—Mrs. Nellie Collier,  
Treasurer—Mrs. Margaret Collier.  
**Chinook F.W.U.A. (Pincher Creek)**

President—Mrs. Homer Simpson,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Eugene Bicker,  
Secretary—Mrs. Henry McGlynn,  
Treasurer—Mrs. Gordon Kinzell,  
Press Reporter—Mrs. Jim Johnson.

#### One Tree F.W.U. (Brooks)

They have decided to keep the officers they have for another year.

President—Mrs. Nettie Robinson,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Hansen,  
Secretary—Mrs. Eilizabeth Kocsis.

#### Stapledene F.W.U.A. (Lloydminster)

President—Mrs. J. D. Kelly,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Morris Whitfield,  
Secretary—Mrs. E. R. Moore,  
Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Popowich,  
Reporter—Mrs. Geo. Finlay.

#### Burnt Lake F.W.U.A. (Red Deer)

President—Mrs. John Lindman,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Swain Swainson,  
Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. E. Pearson.

#### Drumheller East F.W.U.A. (Drumheller)

President—Mrs. Bruce Wade,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Wm. Shadlock,  
Secretary—Mrs. James Gaschnitz.

#### Fleet F.W.U.A. (Fleet)

President—Mrs. Jack Hallett, 4th year,

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Geo. Bresett, re-elected,

Secretary—Mrs. Charles Mills, by acclamation.

#### Utopia F.W.U.A. (Pincher Creek)

President—Mrs. Inga Marr,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Ella Fraese,  
Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. Olive Bonertz.

#### Westlock F.W.U.A. (Westlock)

President—Mrs. George Hope,  
1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. George Platt,  
2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Wm. Zolmar,  
3rd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Louise Van Dresar,  
Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. B. C. Alton.

#### Brooks F.W.U.A. (Brooks)

President—Mrs. William Pickering,  
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Stanley Meers.

#### Three Hills F.W.U.A. (Three Hills)

Secretary—Mrs. Verne Kester.

#### Crossfield F.W.U.A. (Crossfield)

President—Wilda Heywood,  
Vice-Pres.—Virgie Lamt,  
Secretary—Bonnie Bills,  
Treasurer—Maude Stafford,  
Library—Fern Loneway,  
Safety—Camille Murray,  
Sick Committee—Annie Aldred,  
Courtesy = Publicity—Marge Fox.

## Imported Automobile Prices

The effects of the federal government's new method of valuing cars are now showing up in higher prices.

One Calgary dealer, selling motor cars imported from the United Kingdom, told the Budget that the price of a small model formerly selling for \$1,495 is up \$85. Another model selling at about \$2,200 is up \$80 in place of the \$160 expected as the manufacturer is absorbing part of the increase.

The higher cost of imported cars can have two effects. Either sales of imported automobiles will be curtailed, as apparently was the government's intention when changes in valuation were made, or it will mean that with this added protection Canadian automobile manufacturers will boost their prices. Both results are likely, reduced imports the first year and progressively increasing domestic prices after that.

Further, there is the danger of retaliatory measures being taken by the countries from which we buy cars but sell many of our products, including wheat.—Wheat Pool Budget



# **ATTENTION F.U.A. MEMBERS**

*Do you know that the following insurance plans are now  
available to provide you with insurance*

## **AT COST**

- ☆ **F.U.A. AUTO INSURANCE POOL.**
- ☆ **F.U.A. FIRE AND FLOATER INSURANCE POOL.**
- ☆ **F.U.A. FARM LIABILITY INSURANCE.**

*underwritten by*

## **CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY**

**Alberta Branch 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton**

---

**SEE YOUR LOCAL CO-OP INSURANCE AGENT TODAY!**

---



# The Wheat Pool Gives You

**SERVICE**

-

**SAVINGS**

-

**PROTECTION**

**SERVICE** — In the Alberta Wheat Pool, Alberta farmers have their own grain handling system. The Pool's 567 country elevators and its 3 terminals operate to provide grain producers with the very best service at the lowest possible cost. The high standard of service provided by farmer-owned Pool elevators is a regulating force which benefits every grain producer.

**SAVINGS** — Well-run and loyally patronized co-operatives bring the advantages of big business to ordinary people. This means large savings to the members. Alberta Wheat Pool members have made direct savings of nearly \$28½ million since 1923. On last year's deliveries savings exceeded \$2.3 million, providing the Patronage Dividends—wheat, flax, rapeseed, 4.5 cents per bushel; coarse grains, 2.8 cents a bushel.

**PROECTION** — Farmers in each of the prairie provinces have built their own Wheat Pool organizations. While complete within themselves, the Pools work closely together, thus giving farmers added bargaining strength and exerting a strong influence on behalf of all grain producers. The 180,000-member Wheat Pool movement is working for the West — and for you!



It Will Pay You To Patronize Pool Elevators Regularly

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

"FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE"